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Clear the courtroom of ghouls and get back in business. Bust your pals out of the insane asylum. Trap ghosts around New York City, then turn the slime to your side and march the Statue of Liberty across town to the Museum. If you've got the slimeblower, wasting the evil Vigo should be easy.


Get Ready to Believe Them.


Launch Miss Liberty on a rescue mission.

## ACIVISION

## tolionis mites

W$e^{\prime}$ ve just returned from Las Vegas, where we spent several days at Fall COMDEX (COMputer Dealers EXposition). This trade show has grown tremendously since its start more than ten years ago-there were an estimated 115,000 attendees at this year's gathering. Nearly everyone in the hardware industry was there: IBM, Compaq, Sony, NEC, Toshiba, HewlettPackard, Panasonic, you name 'em. Commodore was there, touting its Amiga line. The show directory was as thick as a phone book. The number of exhibitors was so large that nine remote locations (hotels and sports complexes) were used to house the booths that wouldn't fit in the Las Vegas Convention Center. In fact, the COMPUTE! booth was grouped with 150 or so others in a baseball-stadium complex five miles from the convention center.

As you probably suspect, the focus of COMDEX is not on the 64 and 128. In my wanderings, I heard not one mention of either machine. If you're interested in mainframes, MS-DOS machines and compatibles, UNIX, desktop publishing, Macs, scanners, laser printers, LANs, workstations, high-resolution monitors, and so on, this is the place to be. New products are announced so fast that it makes your head spin.

As computer technology evolves faster than you can say gigabyte, you have to force yourself to stop, get your balance, and try to make sense of what's happening. Ziff Davis's venerable PC Magazine is turning away from coverage of PC XTs and even the faster ATs (or 286s). Last May, PC Magazine noted that it has been heralding the demise of the 80286 since early 1988. The newer 386 and 486 technology will be touted. PC Magazine's claim that the AT (286) machine is passe technology is, in terms of state-of-the-art personal computing, true, of course.

To put things in perspective for the Commodore 64 and 128 user, consider this. The 64 has a clock speed of 1 MHz , and the 128 (in Fast mode) can run at 2 MHz . AT-class computers have a clockspeed range of $10-20 \mathrm{MHz}$. And PC Magazine is reportedly considering the AT to be a dinosaur. There's much more than clock speed to compare. We
could contrast the differences between ATs and 64 s or 128 s in display resolutions, expandability, and so on. But the speed differences are enough to make the point here.

If ATs are being regarded as dinosaurs, what does that make 64 s and 128s? Answer: That's the wrong question to ask. If you drive a Ferrari and travel in $55-\mathrm{mph}$ speed zones, what's the point of owning it? Of course, the performance of $386-486$-, or even 68000 -based machines is a boon to computing technology. They're great machines-if you need that much computing power. But, if your 64 or 128 serves you well, if you're happy with your software, and if you're productive with your machine, that's all you need. Don't be lured by power you can't use.

We hear time and again from readers who use powerful PCs or full-blown Macs at work and are delighted to come home to their humble Commodore 8bit machines. If you're a veteran Commodore user, you've invested a lot in hardware and software . . . not to mention time.

Trade shows like COMDEX are overwhelming. Here, the temptation for bigger, faster, and more powerful is reinforced by the minute. But reality beckons. You don't need a Ferrari when you drive 55.


Lance Elko
Associate Publisher/Editorial


# GAZETTE DISK L/BRARY 

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## Gazette's Power Tools

Fourteen of the most important utilities for the 64 ever published in Gazette. For serious users. Titles: MetaBASIC, Disk Rapid Transit, Mob Maker, Ultrafont+, Quick!, Disk Editor, Basically Music, PrintScreen, 1526 PrintScreen, Fast Assembler, Smart Disassembler, Comparator, Sprint II, and Turbo Format.

## Best Gazette Games

Best dozen arcade and strategy games ever published in Gazette all on one disk. All games for Commodore 64. Titles: Crossroads II: Pandemonium, Basketball Sam \& Ed, Delta War, Heat Seeker, Omicron, Powerball, Q-Bird, Trap, Arcade Volleyball, Mosaic, Power Poker, and Scorpion II.

Every article and department from Gazette-July 1983 through December 1989 issues-is indexed: features, games, reviews, programming, BugSwatter, Feedback, and the other columns. Disk features pull-down menus, help screens, superfas $\dagger$ searching/ sorting capabilities, and much more.

## The GEOS Collection <br> $\$ 11.95$

Gazette's best 13 programs for GEOS and GEOS 128 users. Selection includes utilities, applications, and games. Titles: Super Printer Driver, Skeet, File Saver, Help Pad, Word Count, Directory Printer, Quick Clock, SlideShow, File Retriever, Screen Dumper, Font Grabber, GeoPuzzle, and GeoConverter.

128 Classics
$\$ 11.95$
Thirteen of Gazette's best 128 programs, including utilities, games, and applications. Titles: MetaBASIC 128, RAMDisk 128, 80-Column Disk Sector Editor, MultiSort, Block Out, Miami Ice, The Animals' Show, Cribbage, XPressCard, Sound Designer, Video Slide Show, Math Graphics, and 3-D BarGrapher.


Do you have a question or a problem? Have you discovered something that could help other Commodore users? We want to hear from you. Write to Gazette Feedback, COMPUTEI's Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403. We regret that, due to the volume of mail received, we cannot respond individually to programming questions.

## Inference Engine

I'm attempting to write a simple artificial-intelligence program on my 64 and have gotten as far as teaching the computer a few facts and having it answer some questions. For example, it will do the following (my input is in uppercase, the computer's response is in lowercase):

## A BEAR IS A MAMMAL <br> understood <br> WHAT IS A BEAR <br> mammal

A MAMMAL IS AN ANIMAL
understood
WHAT IS A BEAR
mammal
To the last question, the computer should respond, mammal and animal, but I can't get it to do that. I've enclosed my program. Any ideas or suggestions? Ron Poulton Langley, B.C., Canada

You're using the right approach, but you don't take it far enough. You display all the information directly linked to a noun, but you fail to account for the indirect links. The example program below shows how this can be done.

SX 100 PRINT" $\{C L R$ \} (DOWN\} INFERE NCE ENGINE"
SA 110 PRINT" ${ }^{(D O W N\} E N T E R ~ F A C T S ~}$ IN THIS FORM:"
HB 120 PRINT" 55 SPACES $\}$ A BEAR \{SPACE\}$\}$ IS A MAMMAL"
XX 136 PRINT"\{DOWN\}QUESTIONS L IKE THIS:"
FE 140 PRINT" 55 SPACES $\}$ WHAT IS A BEAR"
RC 150 PRINT" ${ }^{\text {\{DOWN }\} \text { ENTER BYE T }}$ - EXIT"

MG 160 DIM BS $(100)$, FA $(100,20)$, FL(100), STK (100)
RM $170 \mathrm{NA}=4$ :FOR L=1 TO NA: READ ART \$ (L) : NEXT: DATA A, AN ,IS,WHAT
XK 180 PRINT:INPUTAS:FOR L=1 T O H:T $\$(L)=" ":$ NEXT: $\mathrm{H}=1$
XE 190 REM PARSE THE LIST

XP 200 FOR L=1 TO LEN(AS):J $\$=M$ ID ( $\mathrm{A} \$, \mathrm{~L}, 1$ )
SH 210 REM LOOK FOR SPACES
JK 220 IF $\mathrm{J} \$="$ " THEN $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+1: \mathrm{GO}$ TO240
MM 230 T $\$(H)=T \$(H)+J \$$
AD 240 NEXT:IF T $\$(1)=$ "EXIT" OR T\$(1)="QUIT" OR T\$(1)= "BYE" THEN PRINT"\{CLR\}" :END
SM 250 NN=1
ES 260 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO $\mathrm{H}: \mathrm{F}=\varnothing$
SD 270 FOR L=1 TO NA
AB 280 IF $\operatorname{ART} \$(L)=T \$(I)$ THEN $F$ $=1$
JM 290 NEXT L
MR 306 IF $F=\emptyset$ THEN $W \$(N N)=T \$(I$ ) $: \mathrm{NN}=\mathrm{NN}+1$
PK 310 NEXT I
JE 320 IF T $\$(1)=$ WHAT" THEN 440
BK 330 IF NN<>3 THEN PRINT"MUS T HAVE TWO NOUNS":GOTOI 80
RH 340 REM BUILD FACT TABLE
AG $350 \mathrm{~N}=1$ : GOSUB570: $11=1$
JR $360 \mathrm{~N}=2$ : GOSUB570: $\mathrm{I} 2=\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{J}=\varnothing$
FQ $37 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{FA}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=\emptyset$ THEN EA (I $1, \mathrm{~J})=12$ : GOTO 410
CQ 380 IF $\mathrm{FA}(\mathrm{I} 1, \mathrm{~J})=\mathrm{I} 2$ THEN PRI NT"ALREADY KNOW THAT":G OTO18ø
AR $390 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+1:$ IF $\mathrm{J}>20$ THEN PRIN T"EA ARRAY FULL, ERROR"
RS 400 GOTO370
AJ 410 PRINT"UNDERSTOOD"
MX 420 GOTOI8
GB 430 REM RESPOND TO QUESTION S
FP 440 IF NN>2 THEN PRINT"USE \{SPACE\}ONE NOUN IN QUES TIONS": GOTO18ø
XJ $450 \mathrm{~N}=1$ : GOSUB570:I1=I
JF 460 REM CLEAR STACK
BX 470 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO 100:STK $(\mathrm{I})=-$ $1:$ FL $(1)=-1:$ NEXT $: S P=\varnothing$
HX 480 REM DISPLAY FACTS
JM $490 \mathrm{~J}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{I}$ : $:$ IF $\mathrm{FA}(\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{J})=\emptyset \mathrm{T}$ HEN PRINT"NO KNOWLEDGE \{SPACE\}ABOUT "W\$(1):GOT 0186
EH 500 FL $(K)=1:$ IF $F A(K, J)=-1 T$ HEN54
FR $510 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{FA}(\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{J})$
FS $520 \operatorname{IF}$ FL $(T)=-1$ THEN $\operatorname{FL}(T)=$ 1: PRINT" 2 2 SPACES\}"BS(T ); $: S P=S P+1: S T K(S P)=T$
RB $530 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+1$ : IF $\mathrm{J}<=2 \emptyset$ THEN5 00
AA 540 IF $\operatorname{SP}>\varnothing$ THEN $K=S T K(S P):$ $S P=S P-1: J=\varnothing:$ GOTO5 $\varnothing \varnothing$
CQ 550 REM STACK IS EMPTY, SO \{SPACE\}WE ARE DONE
RA 560 GOTOI80:REM GO FOR MORE InPUT
BX 570 A $\$=W S(N): I=1$
DX 580 IF B\$(I)="" THEN BS(I)= AS: RETURN
XA 590 IF $\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{I})=$ AS THEN RETURN
EB $600 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1: \mathrm{IF}$ I $>100$ THEN PRI NT"BS ARRAY FULL, ERROR ": RETURN
RR 610 GOTO58ø

The program begins with no "knowledge"; it "learns" through the facts that you enter. Before you ask it any questions, you must enter a few facts. If, for example, you ask a question about a horse before entering any facts about horses, the program prints the message NO KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HORSE. You can enter complex facts by entering hyphens between each word (for example, A mammal is warmblooded). Also, there is no provision for deleting or saving facts to disk.

The program stores facts (nouns) in $B \$()$ and the fact links in the two-dimensional array FA. Each time you ask a question, the program displays each related piece of information and then pushes it onto a stack (STK array). When the program can't find any more references to the item you asked about, it takes a related item from the stack and continues searching. All the information has been displayed when the stack is empty.

To better understand how the program works, let's look at an example. Run the program and type in the statements below.

## A CAT IS A MAMMAL

## A CAT IS A FELINE

## A MAMMAL IS AN ANIMAL

## AN ANIMAL IS NOT-A-PLANT

## A FELINE IS WARM-BLOODED

As each statement is entered, the facts are stored in $B \$()$ and the relationships between the facts (fact links) are stored in FA().

When you enter the question, WHAT IS A CAT?, the program searches the array $B \$()$ for the noun, CAT. When it finds CAT, it follows the link from CAT to MAMMAL and prints MAMMAL. It then pushes MAMMAL onto the stack and searches for CAT again. (The program actually stores the fact links-not the facts-on the stack. To simplify the discussion, we'll say that the facts are stored on the stack.) It finds CAT for a second time, follows the link to FELINE, and prints FELINE.

FELINE is pushed onto the stack, and the program searches for CAT once more. This time it doesn't find CAT, so it pulls FELINE from the top of the stack and searches for that. It finds FELINE and follows the link to WARM-BLOODED. Next, it prints WARM-BLOODED on the screen, pushes it onto the stack, and searches for FELINE again. There aren't any more references to FELINE, so it pulls WARM-BLOODED from the stack and searches for that. It can't find WARM-

BLOODED either，so it pulls MAMMAL from the stack，searches for it，and finds it．

The program then follows the link from MAMMAL to ANIMAL，prints ANI－ MAL on the screen，and pushes it onto the stack．Next，it searches for MAMMAL again．Failing to find it，the program pulls ANIMAL off of the stack and searches for that．Finding ANIMAL，it follows the link to NOT－A－PLANT，prints it，and then pushes NOT－A－PLANT onto the stack． Now，the program searches for ANIMAL again．It doesn＇t find it，so it pulls NOT－ A－PLANT from the stack，searches for it， and doesn＇t find it，either．

The program trys to pull another fact from the stack，but the stack is empty，so the search is complete．Here＇s what the output looks like：

## MAMMAL FELINE WARM－BLOODED ANIMAL NOT－A－PLANT

## Bicycle－Log Program

I＇m looking for a 64 program that will $\log$ the number of miles I ride my bicy－ cle．I am in a weight－loss program and believe that keeping a record would help me stick with it．Thanks．

Rick Duguay
Athal，MA
Here＇s a simple program designed to keep track of as many as 100 bicycle trips．

AF 10 POKE53281，0：POKE53280， 11 PM 20 MX＝10 $0: D I M$ DT $\$(M X), M I(M X$ ）， $\mathrm{H} \%(M X), M \%(M X), S S(M X), C$ $M \$(M X), S P(M X): H R=\emptyset: R N=\emptyset$
BM $3 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{C L R\}\langle 8\}$ BIKE LOG＂
KJ 40 PRINT
BF 50 PRINT＂\｛2 SPACES $\}$ DATE
\｛2 SPACES $\}$－MILES $=$
\｛2 SPACES $\} \bar{T} I M E\left\{2^{-}\right.$SPACES $\}$ －SPD＝COMMENTS＂
EM 60 S $\mathrm{S} S==^{-"}: \mathrm{L} \$="\{$ LEFT $\} ": \mathrm{R} \$="$ \｛RIGHT \}":DS=" \{DOWN\}"
RB 70 FORI $=1$ TO 6：SPS＝SPS＋SPS： $\mathrm{L} S=\mathrm{L} S+\mathrm{LS}: \mathrm{RS}=\mathrm{R} \$+\mathrm{R} S: \mathrm{D} S=\mathrm{D} S+$ DS：NEXT
CX 8 の C2S＝＂＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＋＊＊＊＊＊＋＊＊＊＊ $\star \star \star \star+\star \star \star \star+\star \star \star * * * * * * * ": \mathrm{PR}$ INTC2S
$A Q 9 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{~T}=\emptyset: \mathrm{M} 2=\mathrm{Ml}+9:$ IF $\mathrm{M} 2>H \mathrm{HR}$ THE N $M 2=H R$
DK $10 \emptyset$ FOR $I=M 1$ TO M2
JD 110 PRINT＂$\{8$ SPACES $\}$－ $\{5$ SPACES $\}=\{8$ SPĀCES $\}=$ $\{4$ SPACES $\}=\{U P\} "$
CF $120 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+1:$ IF $\mathrm{T}=6$ THEN $\mathrm{T}=\emptyset: \mathrm{P}$ RINTC2\＄；： $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-1:$ GOTO 240
EA $130 \mathrm{~T} \$=\mathrm{DT} \$(\mathrm{I}): \mathrm{L}=8: \mathrm{P}=0$ ： IF T $\$$ ＝＂＂THEN240
PJ 140 GOSUB670：T $\$=$ STRS（MI（I）） ： $\mathrm{P}=9: \mathrm{L}=5$ ：GOSUB67 0
XA 150 T $\$=" ":$ IF H\％（I）$=0$ THEN 17 $\emptyset$
CD 160 TS＝STRS（H\％（I））＋＂H＂
SJ 170 IF $M \%(I)>=1$ THEN $T \$=T \$+$ STRS（M\％（I））＋＂M＂
SQ 180 IF $\mathrm{H} \%(\mathrm{I})>\emptyset$ THEN $21 \emptyset$
ES 190 IF $S S(I)<10$ THEN $T \$=T \$+$
RG $20 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T} \$+\mathrm{STR}(\mathrm{SS}(\mathrm{I}))+$＂S＂
SC $210 \mathrm{P}=15: \mathrm{L}=8$ ：GOSUB67 0
AH $220 \mathrm{~T} \$=\operatorname{STR} \$(\mathrm{SP}(\mathrm{I})): \mathrm{P}=24: \mathrm{L}=4$ ：GOSUB676

KR 230 T $\$=C M S(I): P=29: L=10: G O S$ UB676
GQ 240 PRINT：NEXT
FF 25ø PRINT＂${ }^{\prime 2}$ DOWN $\}$ NEXT \｛6 SPACES\}F1"
PB 260 PRINT＂PREVIOUS \｛2 SPACES \}E3\{3 SPACES $\} E$ XIT $\{2$ SPACES $\}$ F4＂
KB 270 PRINT＂UPDATE\｛4 SPACES $\} F$ $5^{\prime \prime}$
GE 280 PRINT＂LOAD\｛6 SPACES $\}$ F7 \｛3 SPACES $\}$ SAVE \｛2 SPACES \}F8"
ES 290 IF RN $>$ MX－3 THEN PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\}WARNING, ARRAYS A LMOST FULL＂
HB 300 GETAS：IF AS＝＂＂THEN 300
HQ 310 A＝ASC（AS）：IF A＜133 OR A $>140$ THEN3ØØ
KH 320 ON A－132 GOSUB610，630，4 $8 \emptyset, 34 \emptyset, 30,650,30,410$
XJ 336 GOTO 36
PM 340 P\＄＝＂LOAD FILENAME＂：GOSU B660：FS＝T\＄
GD 350 IF T $\$=" \|$ THEN RETURN
RQ 360 OPEN $2,8,2, F \$$
HC 370 INPUT\＃2，R\＄：HR＝VAL（R\＄）：R $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{HR}+1$
HB 380 FOR $I=0$ TO HR
JX 390 INPUT\＃2，DT\＄（I），MI（I），H\％ （I），M\％（I），SS（I），SP（I），C MS（I）
SC 400 NEXT：CLOSE2：RETURN
XM 410 IF $\mathrm{E} \$<>$＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ THEN PRINT＂CU RRENT FILE：＂；ES
KG 420 P\＄＝＂SAVE FILENAME＂：GOSU B660：IF T\＄＝＂＂THEN E\＄＝＂ ＂：RETURN
HR 430 E $\$=T \$: O P E N 1,8,1, F \$:$ PRIN T\＃1，HR
MF 440 FOR $I=\emptyset$ TO HR
HX 450 PRINT\＃I，DT\＄（I）＂，＂MI（I）
AQ 460 PRINT\＃I，H\％（I）＂，＂M\％（I）＂， ＂SS（I）＂，＂SP（I）＂，＂CHRS（ 34）CMS（I）CHR\＄（34）
CQ 478 NEXT：CLOSEI：PRINT＂SAVE \｛SPACE\}COMPLETE": RETURN
PJ 480 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}ENTER NEW IN FO（BLANK DATE TO CANCE L）＂
FC 490 PS＝＂DATE $(1 \varnothing / 12 / 89)$＂：GO SUB660：IF T\＄＝＂＂THEN RE TURN
XB 500 DTS（RN）$=T \$$
MB 510 P\＄＝＂MILES（IE．：10．5）＂： GOSUB66日：IF $\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{g}$ THEN51 $\emptyset$
RQ $52 \sigma \mathrm{MI}(\mathrm{RN})=\mathrm{T}$
SE 530 PRINT＂ENTER TIME（IN 3 \｛SPACE\}PARTS)"
CX 540 PS＝＂\｛6 SPACES \}HOURS": GO SUB660：H\％（RN）$=T$
RB 550 P $\$="\{6$ SPACES $\} M I N U T E S ":$ GOSUB660：M\％（RN）＝T
PB 560 P $\$="\{6$ SPACES $\}$ SECONDS＂： GOSUB660：SS（RN）＝T
HQ $570 \quad \mathrm{SP}(\mathrm{RN})=\mathrm{MI}(\mathrm{RN}) /(\mathrm{H} \%(\mathrm{RN})+\mathrm{M}$ \％（RN）$/ 60+$ SS（RN）$/ 3600$ ）
MM 580 P\＄＝＂COMMENTS：＂：GOSUB660 ：CM\＄（RN）＝LEFT \＄（T \＄，1 0 ）
SB $590 \mathrm{P} \$=$＂IS THIS CORRECT（Y／ N）＂：GOSUB660：IF T\＄く＞＂Y＂ THEN49ø
DJ $60 \theta$ RN $=$ RN $+1: H R=R N-1:$ RETURN
BS $610 \mathrm{Ml}=\mathrm{Ml}+10: \mathrm{IE}$ Ml＞HR THEN $\{S P A C E\} M 1=H R-1 \sigma: I F \quad M 1<\emptyset$ THEN Ml $=\varnothing$
XR $62 \emptyset$ RETURN
EH $630 \mathrm{Ml}=\mathrm{Ml}-1 \sigma:$ IF $\mathrm{Ml}<\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ THEN M $1=\sigma$
HS 640 RETURN
JQ 650 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}":END
AG $660 \mathrm{~T} \$=" \mathrm{~F}:$ PRINTPS；：INPUT T\＄ ：T＝VAL（T\＄）：RETURN

FP 670 IF P＞0 THEN PRINTLEFT\＄（ RS，P）；
JG 680 IF LEFT $(T \$, 1)="$＂THEN T \＄＝RIGHT \＄（T \＄，LEN（T \＄）－ 1 ）
QA 69 日 PRINTLEFT $\$(T \$, L)$＂\｛UP\}": RETURN

To enter data for a trip，press $f 5$ ． You＇ll be prompted for the date of the trip， the distance you rode，the time required， and a brief comment．When you＇ve en－ tered this information，the program dis－ plays the average speed for the trip．

Continue this process until you＇ve logged each trip．If there are more than ten entries，use f1（show next ten entries） and $f 3$（show previous ten）to move through the data display．When you＇ve entered the data for all your trips，press f8 to save the data to disk；to load a data file， press $f 7$ ．

Notice that the program doesn＇t allow you to insert，delete，edit，or print the data．Adding these features would be a good project for budding programmers．

## Missing Color？

I＇m a beginning BASIC programmer with a Commodore 128D．I found that I can use only one color at a time in graphics mode 1 and 2，and no more than three colors at once in graphics mode 3 and 4．I thought that modes 1 and 2 offered two color choices and that modes 3 and 4 offered four．Could you please show me how to get these extra colors？Is there something wrong with my computer？

Arif Mohamed Salem
Abu Dhabi，United Arab Emirates
There is nothing wrong with your com－ puter；you didn＇t include the background color in your count．In graphics mode 1， standard hi res，and in graphics mode 2， split－screen standard hi res，you control two color sources，the foreground color and the background color．In graphics mode 3，multicolor hi res，and in graphics mode 4，split－screen multicolor hi res，you control four color sources，the foreground color，multicolor 1，multicolor 2，and the background color．

To display a pixel in the background color，specify color source 0 when you plot it．The background color is the same throughout the entire bitmap；the other colors can vary for each pixel．The follow－ ing two－liner illustrates this concept for graphics mode 1：

## 10 COLOR 0，5：GRAPHIC 1,1

## 20 COLOR 1，1：DRAW 1，0，0 TO 319，199

The first command in line 10 sets the background color register to purple．The second command clears the hi－res screen to the color specified in the background color register．Line 20 sets the foreground color register to black and then draws a line in this color．

## IHIIERS to the elitur


#### Abstract

Send questions or comments to Letters to the Editor, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403. We reserve the right to edit letters for clarity and length.


## Why Change?

My secretary has an $\$ 800$ PC compatible, a $\$ 400$ monitor, and a $\$ 400$ printer. After she learned to use the system, she was bragging about what it did. She was shocked to learn that my inexpensive 64 system did the same thing. I familiarized her with my 64 and got her started on a database for my accounts/ sales. She admitted that working with the 64 was easier than with her more expensive computer.

The point I'd like to make is this: Why switch to another system unless there's really a need to? Let's stop worrying about what's going to happen to Commodore. Let's take advantage of the existing machines and really utilize them. Let the quitters "upgrade" to a "better" system and pay heavily for it. Dave Rich
Santa Maria, CA

## Save $\$$ with Mall Order

In "Cartridge Power" (November 1989), you state that you can purchase The Final Cartridge III for $\$ 69.95$. Tenex Computer Express (P.O. Box 6578, South Bend, Indiana 46660-6578) sells it for only $\$ 49.95$. I recently purchased it from them. Buyers should request information first.

## Andy Orthmann <br> La Center, WA

When we publish prices for products in features or reviews, we always list the suggested retail price. We're very much aware that users can nearly always get a product for less through mail-order houses. Also, we noticed in a recent issue that one of our advertisers, Briwall, was selling The Final Cartridge III for $\$ 49$.

## Color Quest

Didn't Commodore make a color printer and a color plotter? If so, are they still available?

> Robert McLain
> Irwin, PA

Commodore announced a $\$ 200$ plotter at the 1983 Winter Consumer Electronics

Show (see last month's feature "'80s Ups \& Downs"). When the plotter finally became available, Gazette reviewed it in the August 1984 issue. Dubbed the 1520 Printer/Plotter, it hit the market with a suggested retail price of $\$ 125$, and it featured four special ballpoint, colored pens. The product never sold very well and has not been available for several years. We have heard of the MPS-1500C, a fairly new Commodore color printer which is available only in Europe. Two color printers currently available for the 64 are Okidata's Okimate-20 (which requires the optional 64 Plug ' $N$ ' Print Kit) and Star Micronics' NX-1000C Rainbow, which is a Commodore-ready printer.

## Vehicle Tracks

I have four vehicles, and I've beel. searching for a program I can use to keep track of all my scheduled maintenance, plus all repairs and general costs of running the vehicles. None of the local software stores know of any commercial program that does this. Do you?

John T. Mahoney
Lincoln Park, NJ
No, we don't. But we suggest that you try using a spreadsheet or database to $\log$ in, organize, and store your information. A database will allow you to search for dates, names, and so on; and a spreadsheet will allow you to plug in formulas when you need to calculate costs. The beauty of using these applications is that you can set them up any way you like, tailoring them to suit the needs of your situation.

## Modem Maneuvers

I just purchased a 1670 modem for my 64. It seems to me that the only thing I can do with it is to go online with QuantumLink. What else can I use my modem for?

> Shon Ward
> Oxon Hill, MD

You can use your modem in a couple of new ways: telecommunicate with a friend who has a modem, and call up bulletin boards to chat, browse, and upload and download programs. Also, there are a few commercial games, such as Electronic Arts' new Modem Wars, that are designed for play by modem.

QLink is an excellent online service, especially for Commodore users, but there are a number of other good ones as well
(CompuServe, GEnie, and People/Link, for example) that you can check out. We publish some user group bulletin board numbers in our monthly "User Group Update" column, but the best comprehensive resource we have for user group bulletin boards is in our "Guide to Commodore User Groups," which appears annually in the May and June issues.

## Miffed by GIF

Are there any GIF picture-viewer programs around for the 128 ? I've searched a lot of bulletin boards to no avail.

Robert M. Lutke
Pekin, IL
We know of GIF file viewers for the 64 and 128 on CompuServe's Graphics Support Forum. For those who don't know what we're talking about, GIF (Graphics Interchange Format) is a data-storage format designed for storing high-quality color graphics images so they can be exchanged between users with different hardware. A 128 or 64 user can, for example, view a GIF file created on a PC, an Amiga, an ST, and so on, if he or she has a GIF file viewer.

## Out of Sight

I've subscribed to Gazette for many years and have found it to be the ultimate in information. I'm an advanced BASIC programmer, thanks to your magazine. For a while, however, I tried to follow your instructions on learning machine language, but I got lost. I understand that COMPUTE! published a book on the subject. I'd like to purchase that book. I've checked several bookstores without success.

> George Salley
> Willingboro, NJ

You're no doubt thinking of the book Machine Language for Beginners, by Richard Mansfield, published by COMPUTE! Books in 1983. (COMPUTE! Books is a separate company from our magazine group.) This bestseller sold 90,000 copies before it went out of print several years ago. It's an excellent tool for learning machine language. We suggest that you contact a local user group or your local library to see if either has a copy. A few staff members here have copies that they use; if we find an extra one lying around the office, we'll send it off to you. No guarantees, however, so check out the sources mentioned above.

## Shao-Tien Pan

## Add enlarged or underlined characters to your programs with this short machine language utility for the 64 .

Many programs have messages or instructions that require special emphasis. There are several ways to provide this; you can print the message in inverse, in several colors, in a scrolling banner, and so forth.

Font Magic gives you one more way to make your text stand out: It prints it as double-width, doubleheight, or underlined. And it works with both the built-in ROM sets and with custom character sets. Furthermore, since it's short, Font Magic can easily be added to your BASIC programs.

## Getting Started

Although written in machine language (ML), Font Magic is listed in the form of a BASIC loader. To avoid typing errors, enter the program using The Automatic Proofreader, found elsewhere in this issue. When you've finished typing, be sure to save a copy of the program to tape or disk before you run it.

To get started, simply load the program and type RUN. Font Magic POKEs the ML into memory and then displays some sample text using each routine.

## Using the Program

Font Magic contains four separate ML routines: a main subroutine at locations 49152-49357; a horizontal, or $x$-, expander at 49438-49505; a vertical, or $y$-, expander at 49358-49437; and an underliner at 49506-49545.

To use Font Magic, first select a source character set that you wish to alter with the following command:

## POKE 53272, $n$

The parameter $n$ can be one of four values: 20 for the uppercase/graphics ROM set, 22 for the lower-/uppercase ROM set, 28 for a custom character set at 12288 , or 30 for a custom set at 14336. If you use some other value, Font Magic defaults to 22 (the lower-/ uppercase set).

The source set will be copied by the program in an expanded or underlined form beginning at 14336. If your source set is already located at 14336 (a value of 30 is POKEd into 53272), it will
be overwritten by the destination set.
After you've indicated which character set to use, SYS to the appropriate routine to create and activate the new character set. For example, to turn on the $x$-expanded set, enter SYS 49438 ; to activate the $y$-expanded set, enter SYS 49358; and to turn on the underlined set, type SYS 49506.

The expander routines make characters either twice as wide (the $x$-expander) or twice as tall (the $y$-expander). Each character is made up of two parts. Print a normal character to display either the left ( $x$-expander) or the top half ( $y$-expander) of a character; print the corresponding reverse character to display the remainder of the expanded character.

For instance, to expand the lower-/ uppercase ROM set horizontally and print the letter $A$ with it, enter the following:

## POKE 53272,22:SYS 49438:PRINT"A <br> \{RVS $\} A^{\prime \prime}$

The underliner routine replaces the inverse portion of the character set with underlined characters. To allow for a visible cursor, the inverse space appears as an underlined space. If you wish to print a normal space, use SHIFT-SPACE. Lines 750-780 in the program show how to access and print underlined characters.

## Font Magic

HQ 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1990 COMPU TE! PUBLICATIONS, INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
QE 20 POKE5328@, 6: POKE53281, 6
DX 30 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{WHT\}"TAB (14) "\{RVS\} FONT MAGIC \{OFE\}" : PRINTTAB (13) "COPYRIGHT (SPACE\}1990"
RX 40 PRINTTAB (7) "COMPUTE! PUB LICATIONS, INC.":PRINTTA B(11) "ALL RIGHTS RESERVE D"
BS 50 REM MAIN
KR 60 FORA $=49152$ TO 49357 : READAA : POKEA, AA: NEXT
CD 76 DATA $173,24,208,41,14,168$ ,201,14
KJ 80 DATA $240,124,162,0,152,20$ 1,12,208
QP 90 DATA $30,189,0,48,157,0,56$ ,189,0,49
AA 100 DATA157,0,57,189,0,50,1 $57,0,58,189$
KG 110 DATA $1,51,157,0,59,232,2$ 68,229,76

AH 126 DATA129,192,169,0,141,1 4,220,169
CG 130 DATA51, $133,1,162,0,152$, 201,4,208
BR 140 DATA $30,189,6,208,157,0$, 56,189,0
SA 150 DATA $299,157,0,57,189,0$, 210,157,0
XQ 160 DATA $58,189,0,211,157,0$, 59, 232, 268
DR 170 DATA $229,76,120,192,189$, Ø, 216,157, $\varnothing$
DE 180 DATA $56,189,0,217,157,0$, 57,189, 0
AQ 190 DATA $218,157,0,58,189,0$, 219,157, 6
CH 200 DATA59, $232,208,229,169$, 55,133,1
JM 210 DATA169,1,141,14,220,16 9,30,141,24
KG $22 \emptyset$ DATA $298,169,248,141,199$ ,192,141
MF 230 DATA $293,192,169,59,141$, 200,192,169
JD 246 DATA $63,141,204,192,32,2$ 25,192,173
GS 25ஏ DATA199, 192,56,233,8,14 1,199,192
MS 260 DATA141, 203,192,176,239 ,206,206
HP $27 \emptyset$ DATA $192,206,204,192,173$ , 200, 192
DE 280 DATA $201,55,208,226,96,1$ 69,189,141
RE 290 DATA198, 192, $76,198,192$, 168,169,157
FS 306 DATA141, 198,192,152,189 ,248,59,96
AS $31 \emptyset$ DATA $157,248,63,96$
JX $32 \emptyset$ REM Y-EXPANDER
DC 336 FORA $=49358 \mathrm{TO} 49437$ : READA A: POKEA, AA: NEXT
EQ 340 DATA169, 225,141,153,192 ,169,192
AP 350 DATA141, $154,192,32,0,19$ 2,169,255
RH 360 DATA141, $7,61,96,169,7,1$ 41,234,192
CR 376 DATA141, 242, 192, 162, 7,2 06,234,192
SX 380 DATA $32,183,192,162,7,20$ 6,242,192
GE 390 DATA2Ø6,242,192,32,202, 192,2ø2,32
XE 400 DATA $202,192,173,242,192$ ,16,228,162
BA 410 DATA $3,32,183,192,168,13$ 8,10,176
PS 420 DATA152, 32, 191, 192,232, 32,191,192
DQ 430 DATA $2 \varnothing 2,138,74,176,2 \sigma 2$, 16,234,96
RH 440 REM X-EXPANDER
AA 450 FORA $=49438$ TO 49505 :READA A: POKEA, AA: NEXT
GG 460 DATA169, 49, 141, 153,192, 169,193,141
XJ 470 DATA $154,192,32,0,192,16$ 9,255,141,7
MK 480 DATA $61,96,162,7,32,183$,

192,72,41
EG 490 DATA15, $168,185,82,193,32,202,192$
ED 500 DATA104, $41,240,74,74,74,74,168,185$
FX 516 DATA $82,193,32,191,192,202,16,226$
CB 526 DATA $96,0,3,12,15,48,51,60,63,192$
DG 530 DATA195,204,207,240,243,252,255
CS 540 REM UNDERLINER
DJ 550 FORA $=49506 \mathrm{TO} 49545$ :READAA: POKEA, AA : NEXT
BQ 560 DATA169, 117,141, 153,192,169,193
XK 570 DATA141,154,192,32, $0,192,169,8,141$
KD 58 ■ DATA $7,63,96,162,7,32,183,192,73$
DD 590 DATA $255,32,292,192,202,32,183,192$
QR 6øø DATA $32,202,192,202,16,247,96$
BH 610 REM ** DEMO ***
PF 620 PRINT"\{CLR\}"
GF 63 ®OKE53272, 20 :SYS 49438 :REM X EXPAND
HE 640 FORX=65TO9 0
JH 650 PRINTCHRS (X);
PH $66 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{RVS $\} " ; C H R S(X) ; "\{O F E\} " ;$ NEXT
CF 678 PRINT: PRINT"\{2 DOWN\}X\{RVS\}X\{OFF\} \{SPACE \}E \{RVS\}E\{OFF\}X\{RVS\}X\{OFE\}P\{RVS\}P \{OFF\}A\{RVS\}A\{OFF\}N\{RVS \}N\{OFF\} $\}$ \{RVS \}D \{OFE \}"
GS 680 FORX=1TO2006:NEXT:PRINT"\{CLR\}"
CR 690 POKE53272,20:SYS49358:REM Y EXPAND
CK 700 FORX $=65 \mathrm{TO} 90$
FP 710 PRINTCHRS (X)
BX 726 PRINT" $\{$ DOWN\} \{LEET\} $\{$ RVS $\} "$ " CHRS (X) ;" \{OFF\}\{UP\}";:NEXT
AP $73 \emptyset$ PRINT: PRINT"\{3 DOWN\}Y\{SPACE $\}$ EXPAND": PR INT" $\{$ RVS $\}$ Y $\{S P A C E\} E X P A N D "$

KC 750 POKE53272,28:SYS49506:REM UNDERLINE
MQ 760 FORX $=65 \mathrm{TO} 90$
SX 776 PRINT"\{RVS\}";CHR\$(X);:NEXT
MB 780 PRINT: PRINT"\{3 DOWN\} \{RVS $\}$ UNDERLINE \{SPACE\}TEXT"
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## IHE

## John P．Young

## Examine disks and delete files without

 leaving your current application with this desk accessory for GEOS and GEOS 128，versions 1.3 and higher．The deskTop is great for managing disks and swapping applications，but it also has its limitations．For instance， suppose you want to search through your disk collection for the latest ver－ sion of a program．Using the deskTop， this process is infinitely slow．

Now with DirQuick，this task－ and others like it－can be accomplished quickly and easily．This program lets you examine the files on any drive，in－ cluding RAM Expansion Units（REUs）， and it even gives you information about the disk itself．But best of all，you don＇t have to leave the current application to use it．

## Typing it in

DQGen is a machine language program that creates the DirQuick desk accessory on your GEOS disk．Use MLX，the ma－ chine language entry program listed elsewhere in this issue，to enter it．The $M L X$ prompts，and the values you should enter，are as follows：
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Starting address：} 0801 \\ \text { Ending address：} & 1678\end{array}$
Be sure to save a copy of the program to a GEOS work disk before leaving MLX．

To create a copy of DirQuick，boot GEOS and open DQGen from the desk－ Top．（You open a file by double－clicking on its icon or by clicking on its icon and then selecting Open from the file menu． See your GEOS manual for more infor－ mation．）DQGen displays a dialog box containing the message DirQuick will be written to the disk in DQGEN＇s drive． Place the disk to contain DirQuick in the drive containing DQGen and click on OK．If DirQuick is written to the disk successfully，the program returns you to the deskTop．If there＇s a problem，it redisplays the dialog box．You can click on the Cancel button to return to the deskTop at any time．

## Getting Started

DirQuick is a GEOS desk accessory，so you can run it by double－clicking on its icon or selecting its name from the geos menu．When you first run DirQuick，
you＇ll see a dialog box containing the names of the files on the current disk．In addition，the dialog box contains four gadgets：up arrow，down arrow，ques－ tion mark，and Exit．Selecting the up－ and down－arrow gadgets allows you to scroll through the filenames．You can also use the up－and down－cursor keys． If you click on the question－mark gad－ get or type？，DirQuick prints more information about the disk or a file．Se－ lecting the Exit gadget returns you to the deskTop．

To display information about the current disk，click on the question－mark gadget．DirQuick shows the name of the disk，the disk type，the free space on the disk，and the number of files on the disk．If you select a file before clicking on the question－mark gadget，DirQuick shows information about the file．To se－ lect a file，click on its name with the mouse．The file is deselected when you click on its filename again or select an－ other file．

You can delete a file with DirQuick by selecting the file and typing $X$ ．The program asks you to confirm that you wish to delete the file．Press $Y$ to delete the file or N to abort．DirQuick won＇t delete its swap file or its buffer，but you can delete any other file on the disk．Be careful not to delete the application that you were using prior to entering Dir－ Quick or a data file that may have been used by the application．Deleting these files will cause the system to crash when you exit DirQuick．If you＇re using GEOS 2．0，you can recover a file de－ leted by DirQuick with the undo－delete option under the file menu．

To change disks with DirQuick， press D；to change drives，press SHIFT－ D．If you＇re running DirQuick from an REU，you can access all the drives visi－ ble to GEOS．If you＇re not using an REU，DirQuick can only access drives of the same type as the one containing DirQuick．

## DQGen

 0809：31 日も 00 ø0 AD 1E 85 8D 30 0811：AD $\quad 08 \quad 20 \quad 71 \quad \mathrm{C} 2 \quad 20 \quad 53 \mathrm{C} 2 \quad 15$
 $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}0821: 85 & 05 & A 9 & 79 & 85 & 04 & A 9 & \text { 0B } & 9 C\end{array}$ 0829：85 Ø3 A9 A8 $85 \quad 02 \quad 20 \quad 78 \quad 69$ 8831：Cl A9 $08 \quad 85 \quad 03$ A9 AE $85 \quad 87$ 0839：『2 2 20 $\quad 56$ C2 A5 82 C9 9214 6841： $\mathrm{Fg} \quad 61 \quad 20 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \mathrm{Cl} \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{~B}$ Cl E5 0849：20 A1 C2 8A D 0 E3 20 A8 D1

 Ø861：46 日の $3018 \quad 43 \quad 72 \quad 65 \quad 61 \quad 2 C$ 0869：74 $69 \quad 6 \mathrm{E} \quad 67 \quad 20 \quad 44 \quad 69 \quad 72$ A9『871：51 $75 \quad 69 \quad 63$ 6B $20 \quad 64 \quad 65$ F4 0879：73 $6 \mathrm{6B} \quad 20 \quad 61 \quad 63 \quad 63 \quad 65 \quad 73 \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}0881: 73 & 6 \mathrm{~F} & 72 & 79 & 21 & 0 & \mathrm{~A} 9 & 08 & 71\end{array}$ 0889：85 Ø3 A9 F3 85 Ø2 $20 \quad 38$ 3E 0891：C2 A9 $\quad$ Ø $\quad 85$ 16 A9 $98 \quad 85$ B2 0899：15 A9 FC $8514 \quad 20$ ED Cl 55 g8Al：8A D $\emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{E}$ AD AD 08 8D 1E 9E 08A9：85 4C 2C C2 0081 बB 10 6D の8B1：10 $\mathrm{C} \emptyset \quad 98 \quad$ 日B $10 \quad 20$ DD $98 \quad 70$
 घ8C1：44 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}69 & 72 & 51 & 75 & 69 & 63 & 6 \mathrm{~B} & 35\end{array}$ 98C9：20 $77 \quad 69 \quad 6 \mathrm{C} \quad 6 \mathrm{C} \quad 20 \quad 62 \quad 65 \quad$ C9 98D1： $20 \quad 77 \quad 72 \quad 69 \quad 74 \quad 74 \quad 65 \quad 6 \mathrm{E} \quad 63$日8D9：20 $74 \quad 6 \mathrm{~F}$ gの $64 \quad 69 \quad 73$ 6B 20
 g8E9：4E $27 \quad 73 \quad 2064 \quad 72 \quad 6976 \quad 91$ ด8Fl： 65 Øן $44 \quad 69 \quad 72 \quad 51 \quad 75 \quad 69 \quad 01$ Ø8F9：63 6B Ø0 F3 ø8 63 15 BF ØC

 6911： 2 F 日1 80 4A $\quad 61 \quad 80$ C8 01 4C 0919：B8 CE 6180 DB 0180 EB 73 0921：01 9C CB 0180 日B 018017
 0931：81 3C $018098 \quad 0180 \quad 0888$
 0941： 85 Øø FC 09 20 22 FC 0992 0949：44 $69 \quad 72 \quad 51 \quad 75 \quad 69 \quad 63 \quad 6 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{BE}$ 6951：20 $20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 56 \quad 31 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 31 \quad 86$





















 ØAø1：2C 7916 10 20 A9 1685 A6 ØA69：15 A9 $16 \quad 85 \quad 14$ A9 | 16 |
| :--- | 85 F9 बAll：16 20 ED Cl 8A $\mathrm{F} \emptyset$ 日E A9 EF ØA19：16 85 日3 A9 0 日 $85 \quad 82 \quad 20 \quad 27$ ØA21：38 C2 4 C $\quad 3 \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{C} 2 \quad 20 \quad \mathrm{~B} 7 \mathrm{C} 1 \quad 37$ ØA29： F Ø 8C $8816 \quad 08 \quad 02$ 20 C5 99 ØA31：13 A9 9685 FC A9 1485 CD ØA39：FB A9 8C 85 FE A9 FA 85 B9 ØA41：FD A2 GD AD 1E 8585 06 91 ØA 49：A5 FC 85 Ø3 A5 FB 85 Ø2 7A ＠A51：A5 FE 85 05 A5 FD 8504 2D日A59：20 7B C1 CA F 6 日E 18 A9 DA ＠A61：28 $65 \mathrm{FD} 85 \mathrm{FD} 90 \quad 02 \mathrm{E} 618$ ØA69：FE B8 50 D7 20 F8 12 A9 65


日A81： 9750 gの 30 g1 51 g日 31 AE 9A89：07 EE gロ $96 \quad 01 \quad 57$ gด 37 E 2


0А99：18 $44 \quad 69 \quad 72 \quad 5175 \quad 69 \quad 63$ B5 ØAA1： $6 \mathrm{~B} \quad 96$ A9 $1485 \quad 63$ A9 71 DE
 gAB1：A9 13 8D A4 84 A9 EF 8D 93 ØAB9：A3 84 A9 $0^{6 B} 8 D$ AA 84 A9 78 GACl：FB 8D A9 8420 C9 ØA 6051 gAC9：A9 $\emptyset_{0} 8 \mathrm{D} 7 \mathrm{~B} \quad 16$ 2g A1 C2 53 gADl：8A D 63820 8D Cl AC 89 BE gAD9：84 B9 868429 ØF C9 63 D3 ØAE1：Dø 03 4C BA ＠B A9 $_{61}^{61} 8 \mathrm{D}$ E2 gAE9：7E 16 A9 $1285 \quad 64$ A9 01 A9
 gAF9：8B 84 Fg GF AD AB 82 Fg 16 ดB $01:$ ØA $85 \quad 64$ AD AC $8285 \quad 95 \quad 58$ ØBø9：2Ø ØF ØB 4C 32 ØB A9 $8 \emptyset$ AA ØB11：85 ØB A9 0685 日A 20 E4 5B 9B19：Cl 8A D $612 \quad 2075$ GB AD 88 9B21：00 80 Fg 9A 8594 AD 91 AE ØB29：80 $85 \quad 05$ A9 FF 60 A9 06 F 0 6B31：60 A9 01 8D 7C 16 A9 00 6A ØB39：8D 7D 16 20 C9 0D 2ø 2B 28 GB41： 0 D 208 Cl 60 A9 318 DEC 6B49：B8 84 A9 96 8D B9 84 A9 81 gB51：日6 8D BB 84 A9 51 8D BA F2 GB59：84 A9 60 8D BD 84 A9 EE 37 6B61：8D BC 84 A9 $0 \emptyset 8536$ A9 C4日B69：58 $85 \quad 35$ A9 $0085 \quad 38$ A9 7 E
 ØB79：A4 FD B9 8280 Fg 29 2g F2 0B81：91 日D A5 $0385 \quad 65$ A5 62 16 6B89：85 04 A5 FD 18690585 ED ØB91： 62 A9 0669808503 A9 73 ØB99：00 $85 \quad 97$ A9 $1085 \quad 06 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F}$ ØBA1：7E Cl EE 7B 16 EE 7E 16 7C gBA9：A5 FD C9 Eø B $\emptyset$ ØA A5 FD 50 ØBB1：18 692085 ED B8 50 C 0 BE日BB9：60 A9 00851085 FD A9 FE ØBC1：90 8511 AD $7 \mathrm{~B} \quad 16$ 8D 7E 4C ØBC9：16 A9 008517 A9 008592 gBD1：16 A5 11482091 gD 68 CC GBD9：85 11 A5 FD 8510 A5 6346 GBE1：85 GF A5 6285 बE 26 3B 33 ØBE9：C2 A9 9ø 38 E5 11 8D 7B 6B 0BF1：16 E6 FD C9 1090 CC 4C D1 gBF9： 32 日B AD $85 \quad 85 \quad 3074$ AD 75 0C01：7B 16 Fg 6F A9 398506 B4 øC09：A9 7D $85 \quad 97$ A9 $9085 \quad 99$ D7 øC11：A9 58 85 98 A9 $9 \varnothing 85$ ØB A8 0C19：A9 E7 85 6A $2 ø$ B3 C2 F0 97 ＠C21：52 A5 3C 38 E9 38 8D 7F Al बC29：16 A9 Ø6 8509 A9 0A 8597 ØC31：ø8 AD 7F 1685 ØA A9 06 B1
 gC41：C1 A5 8A 8D 7E 16 AD 7E EC 9C49：16 18 6D $7 \mathrm{7C} 16 \mathrm{CD} 7 \mathrm{7B} 16 \mathrm{DC}$
 ØC59：1B AD 1585 Fg Ø8 A9 9060 ＠C61：8D $15854 \mathrm{C} \quad 52$ ØE 26 8F 95 ØC69：日C A9 00 8D 7D 16 A9 1E 8б ＠C71：8D 158560 8D 7E 16 AD 8C ØC79：7D 16 FG 03208 F ØC AD 29 gC81：7E 16 8D 7D 16 20 8F ØC 44 6C89：A9 1E 8D 158560 AD 7D 87 øC91：16 Fg 3938 ED 7C 16 8D B6 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { ØC99：7F } & 16 & 20 & C E & \text { 日C AD } & 7 \mathrm{~F} & 16 & 14\end{array}$ gCA1：18 $69 \quad 38 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 7 \mathrm{~F} 16$ AD $7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}$ gCA9：16 $85 \quad 96$ AD $7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 16 \quad 18 \quad 69$ B7 gCB1： 99 8D $7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 16$ AD $7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 16 \quad 85 \quad 26$ 0CB9：07 A9 øø 8509 A9 5885 3D øCC1： 08 A9 ø0 85 ØB A9 E7 85 F4
 ØCD1： $6 A \quad 9 A 186 D 7 F 16$ 6A 8D 41 बCD9：7F $16 \quad 60$ AD 7B 16 Fg 1D 51 ØCE1：AD 7C 16 C9 01 Fg 16 AD F4 ØCE9：7D 16 Fg 日B 38 ED 7C 16 9D ØCF1：C9 069063 CE 7D 16 CE 1A日CF9：7C 16 20 1C 日D 60 AD 7C 5D ＠D01：16 $18 \quad 69 \quad 06$ CD 7B 16 B 0 F2 9D69：11 AD 7D 16 CD 7C 16 Dg 85 gD11： 03 EE 7D $16 \mathrm{EE} 7 \mathrm{C} 16 \quad 28 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}$ GD19：1C GD 60 AD 7A $16 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset \quad 667 \mathrm{~F}$ ØD21：2の AB 日E B8 50 日3 20 2B 7D 0D29： $0 \mathrm{D} \quad 60$ AD $7 \mathrm{~B} 16 \mathrm{Fb} \quad 22$ A9 Bl gD31： 6785 FD AD 7C 16 8D 7E Ag gD39：16 $26 \quad 66$ gD AD 7E 16 CD 65
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { GD41：7B } & 16 & \mathrm{~B} & 97 & \mathrm{EE} & 7 \mathrm{E} & 16 & \mathrm{C} & 89\end{array}$ GD49：FD D6 EE 20 8F gC B8 50 E4 GD51：13 20 AE Cl 87 06 57 1B F4 ØD59：45 6D $767479 \begin{array}{llllll}76 & 79 & 69 & 65\end{array}$ GD61：73 6B 21 00 60 2091 GD E7 gD69：20 $81 \quad 12$ AD 7E $16 \quad 38$ ED BB gD71：7C 16 8D $7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 16 \quad 20$ CE 日C D3
 ØD81：A9 $46 \quad 85 \quad 2 \mathrm{E}$ A9 $6085 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 85 & 85\end{array}$ ØD89：A9 5 5B $85 \quad 18 \quad 2048$ Cl 6087 GD91：AD $7 \mathrm{E} \quad 16 \mathrm{D} \emptyset$ GB A9 18 85 A6 gD99：83 A9 $9085 \quad 62$ B8 $50 \quad 27$ C4 GDA1：CE $7 \mathrm{FE} \quad 16 \mathrm{AD} 7 \mathrm{EE} 16 \quad 85 \quad 64 \mathrm{BB}$ ØDA9：A9 008503 A9 11856218
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 9DD1：38 63 E7 687 E 68 60 A5 28 gDD9：2E 85 FD Ag 008 C 80167 F ØDE1：B1 62 Fの 20 C9 1B D 067 D8 9DE9：A9 6085 FD B8 50118417 GDF1：FE A6 FD 28 B1 C1 9818 D4 9DF9：6D 8016 8D 8016 A4 FE 2B gE 91：C8 B8 56 DC A5 $37 \quad 38$ E5 E7 gE09：35 CD 8016 FØ 159013 B4 6E11：38 ED 80 16 4A $18 \quad 65 \quad 35$ E8 gE19：85 18 A5 $36 \quad 69$ øø $85 \quad 1985$ 0E21：B8 50 08 A5 $3685 \quad 19$ A5 A8 बE29：35 $85 \quad 18 \quad 60$ A5 $65 \quad 18 \quad 69 \quad 25$ ØE 31： $028507 \quad 38$ E9 $9985 \quad 0698$ 0E39：A5 $3685 \quad 69$ A5 3585 Ø8 日C GE41：A5 $38 \quad 85$ GB A5 3785 ØA $\quad$ BE 6E49：A9 06 20 39 Cl 2018 Cl 6A gE51：60 A9 GE BD AA 84 A9 85 E2 0E59：8D A9 84 A9 00 8D A4 84 D5 0E61：A9 00 8D A3 84 A9 FF 8D 96
 9E71：01 58 00 $38 \quad 67$ E7 00 7E FD 9E79：06 AD 7D 16 Dg 034 C 124 F gE81：ØF 4C E7 GF AD 958530 E2 ØE89：20 A9 3985 Ø6 A9 7D 85 F6 ØE91： 07 A9 068509 A9 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}58 & 85 & 19\end{array}$ ØE 99： 08 A9 9085 ØB A9 E7 85 D 0
 ØEA9：0E 60 2Ø C9 gD 20 2B gD D1 gEB1：A9 08 8D 7A 16 A9 $9 B$ 8D F6 GEB9：AA 84 A9 EB 8D A9 84 A9 $\quad 97$ 0EC1：13 8D A4 84 A9 EF 8D A3 73 0EC9：84 60 20 A8 C1 0158 00 91 0ED1：7E 97 E7 $00 \quad 38 \quad 9758$ 90 7A gED9：46 006066 5A 60 gEE1：53 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}74 & 61 & 74 & 75 & 73 & 3 A & 10 & 36\end{array}$ ØEE9： 6158 Øø 72 Ø2 E7 00 72 E5日EF1：06 66 日0 7B 1B $5072 \quad 65$ C6 gEF9：73 73 20 $5245 \begin{array}{llllll}54 & 55 & 52 & 4 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$ gF $1: 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 28 \quad 74 \quad 6 \mathrm{~F} \quad 2063 \quad 6 \mathrm{~F} \quad 6 \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{AF}$ gEg9：74 $69 \quad 6 \mathrm{E} \quad 75 \quad 65 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{E} 4 \mathrm{~F}$ ØF11： 06 A9 13 8D A4 84 A9 FE 5E GF19：8D A3 8420 CB 日E A2 6257 GF21：20 98 C2 208112 A9 42 B9 0F29：85 05 A9 $40 \quad 85$ 2E 20 D8 82
 QF39：A9 DC $85 \quad 0220 \quad 36 \mathrm{Cl}$ A9 3B 0F41：00 85 2E A9 $6085 \quad 36$ A9 4D ØF49：84 85 35 A9 $0085 \quad 19$ A9 3 E ØF51：84 $85 \quad 18$ A9 $58 \quad 85 \quad 65$ AD 41
 0F61：A9 BF $85 \quad 62$ B8 $50 \quad 98$ A9 D5 0F69：0F $85 \quad 63$ A9 CA $85 \quad 02 \quad 2 \sigma \mathrm{FB}$ 0F71：48 Cl A9 8285 gD A9 ø0 35 ØF79：85 ØC 20 DB C1 A2 日A A0 6C
 0F89：A5 ØA 85 Ø2 A9 Cb $2 \varnothing 84$ E2 GF91：C1 A9 GF 85063 A9 D7 $85 \quad 29$
 ØFA1： 02 A9 908503 A9 C0 20 E3 gFA9：84 C1 A9 ØF 85 03 A9 DF 日C gFB1：85 022048 C1 A9 9685 D5 ØFB9：36 A9 $58 \quad 85 \quad 35 \quad 60 \quad 576 \mathrm{~F}$ बA
 ØFC9： 06 4D $61 \begin{array}{lllllll}73 & 74 & 65 & 72 & 20 & \text { DC }\end{array}$
 gFD9：66 $72 \quad 65 \quad 65$ OD gø $26 \quad 66 \quad$ D9日FE1：69 6C $65 \quad 73$ 日D 日0 A9 1483

9FE9：8D A4 84 A9 0 DD 8D A3 848 B ＠FF1：20 CB 日E AD 7D 16 8D 7E 8D बFF9：16 2691 日D A5 8385 FC 6 F 1001：A5 $0285 \mathrm{FB} 2081 \quad 12$ A9 B9 1069：40 $85 \quad 2 \mathrm{E}$ A9 $94285 \quad 65 \quad 20$ 5D 1011：D8 OD $28 \quad 48$ Cl A5 FC 85 8D 1019： 0 F A5 FB 85 日E 20 GB C2 CB $1621: 8 \mathrm{~A}$ FG $03 \mathrm{4C}$ AB GE AD 16 EE 1029：84 D 06620 1A 11 B8 5059 1031：31 A9 $8485 \quad 15$ A9 $0 \varnothing 85 \quad 12$ 1039：14 20629 C2 A9 $4085 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} 44$ 1841：A9 538505 A9 00851970 1049：A9 5 5F $85 \quad 18$ A9 $8185 \quad 63$ A9 1651：A9 4D $85 \quad 92 \quad 20 \quad 48$ C1 A9 B9 1659：81 85 63 A9 64850220 F 8 1061：22 11 AD $168485 \quad 82$ C9 F5 1069：10 B6 27 A2 62 A9 $0 \mathrm{D} 85 \quad 23$ 1071：04 Ag $64 \quad 2060$ C1 A9 30 CB 1079：18 $65 \quad 6285 \quad 62$ A9 1565 DD 1081：03 $85 \quad 63$ A9 $5 \mathrm{EE} 85 \quad 65$ A9 3 C 1089：ø0 8519 A9 7 E $85 \quad 18 \quad 20 \quad 23$ 1691：48 C1 A9 6C 8585 A9 06 D5 1099：85 19 A9 $7 \mathrm{FE} 85 \quad 18$ AD 18 DF 16A1：84 $85 \quad 62$ A9 608503 A9 66 10A9：C $6 \quad 2084 \mathrm{Cl}$ A9 1185063 7E 10B1：A9 $3685 \quad 02 \quad 2048 \mathrm{Cl}$ AD 58 10В9：19 $8485 \quad 82$ A9 $0685 \quad 83$ B3 1øC1：A9 C 68884 Cl A9 11858 BF 10C9：03 A9 $3685 \quad 82$ 20 48 Cl D7 10D1：AD $17 \begin{array}{llllllll}84 & 85 & 92 & \text { A9 } & 00 & 85 & \text { B3 }\end{array}$ 1øD9：ø3 A9 C 02084 Cl AD 1D A3 10E1：84 85 g3 AD 1C $8485 \quad 62$ E 0
 10F1：0B 18 A9 $0165 \quad 628502323$ 10F9：9の 02 E6 03 A9 $7785 \quad 65$ 2B 1101：A9 06 85 19 A9 5F 851828 1109：A9 C6 2084 Cl A9 1185 D 8 1111： 03 A9 $38 \quad 85 \quad 62 \quad 2048$ Cl 61 1119：60 A9 118503 A9 3 F 8513 1121：82 A9 0385 86 A9 1585 ED 1129：87 A9 ØC 85 64 A9 588510 1131： $65 \quad 20 \quad 42 \mathrm{Cl} \quad 60 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 60 \quad 6 \mathrm{~B} \quad 6 \mathrm{D}$ 1139：20 $66 \quad 696 \mathrm{C} \quad 65$ 00 $6 \mathrm{BF} 7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 23$ 1141：FF FE A 0 日6 $65 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 78 \quad 63 \quad 56$ 1149：80 $\mathrm{FB} 80181 \mathrm{C7} 818187 \mathrm{Fg}$ 1151：01 8180618187018122 1159：C7 $8180 \mathrm{~F} 8 \quad 918078 \quad 915 \mathrm{~F}$ 1161：80 øø 01 80 øø 01 8F 6C 7B 1169：81 8C øC E1 8C 6D B1 8F DB 1171：6D F1 8C 6D 81 CC 6C F3 3B 1179：A 00067 FFF FE 990092 1181： 69 BF AD 7D $16 \mathrm{Fg} 74 \quad 20 \quad 23$ 1189：8D Cl AD 7D 16 8D 7E 16 6A 1191：29 91 ØD A5 0385 FC A5 F1 1199：02 85 FB A9 12 8D A4 84 CC 11A1：A9 ØC 8D A3 8420 C9 ØD CC 11A9：20 CB 日E 20 A8 C1 66 5C 47
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## The GEOS Column

1291： 02 A9 øø C9 80 $90 \quad 06 \quad 3848$ 1299：E9 80 B8 50 EA 99 AE 12 IC 12A1：Cg gØ DG DE A9 1285 g3 D1


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13E1：16 85 FB AD 851685 FE 5 D 13E9：AD 841685 FD 60 A9 12 F9
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& \text { 1651:80 } 38 \text { Ø1 80 øø ø1 FF FF F7 } \\
& \text { 1659:FF } 83 \text { ØD } 0080 \text { A7 C } 0 \text { B7 E3 } \\
& \text { 1661: Øŋ gの } 49 \text { 6D } 61 \quad 6765 \quad 20 \quad 21 \\
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Introducing the world＇s first FULL COLORI video digitizer for the Commodore C－64，64－C，C－128 \＆128－D computer．VIDEO BYTE can give you digitized video from you V．C．R．，LASER DISK，B／W or COLOR CAMERA or OFF THE AIR or CABLE VIDEO（thanks to a fast！ 2.2 sec．scan time）．New version 3.0 software features full RE－DISPLAY with MULTI CAPTURE MODE，MENU SELECT PRINT－ ING，EXPANDED COLORIZING FEATURES，SAVE to DISK feature and much more！
FULL COLORIZING！Is possible，due to a unique SELECT and INSERT color process，where you can select one of 15 COLORS and insert that color into one of 4 GRAY SCALES．This process will give you over 32,000 different color combinations to use in your video pictures．SAVES as KOALAS！Video Byte II allows you to save all your pictures to disk as FULL COLOR KOALA＇S．After which（using Koala or suitable program）you can go in and redraw or color your V．B．pic＇s．LOAD and RE－DISPLAY！Video Byte II allows you to load and re－display all Video Byte pictures from inside Video Byte＇s menu．MENU DRIVEN！ Video Byte II comes with easy to use menu driven UTILITY DISK with V3．0 digitizer program．（ 64 MODE ONLY）．COMPACT！Video Byte II＇s hardware is com－ pact！In fact no bigger than your average cartridge！Video Byte comes with it＇s own cable．INTEGRATED！Video Byte II is designed to be used with or without EXPLODE！V5．0 color cartridge．Explode！V5．0＇s menu will return you to VIDEO BYTE II＇s menu．EXPLODE！V5 is the PERFECT COMPANIONI Video Byte II users are automatically sent FREE SOFTWARE updates along with new documenta－ tion，when it becomes available．PRINT！Video Byte II will printout pictures in BLACK and WHITE GRAY SCALE to most printers．However when used with Explode！V5．0 your printout＇s can be done IN FULL COLOR 8 by 11＇s SIDEWAYS on the RAINBOW NX－1000，RAINBOW NX－1000C，JX－80，Seikosha 3000 AI． （OKIDATA 10／20＇s（print larger $6^{\prime \prime}$ by $9^{\prime \prime}$ ）USER SLIDE SHOW program w／auto or manual display is standard with VIDEO BYTE program．And can be backed upl） Why DRAW a car，airplane，person or for that matter anything when you can BYTE it．．．VIDEO BYTE it instead！

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SUPER FASTLOAD and SAVE（50K－9 SEC＇S）works with ALL C－64 or C－128＇s NO MATTER WHAT VINTAGE or disk drives EXCEPT the 1581，M．S．D． 1 or 2．SUPER FAST FORMAT （8 SEC＇S）．－plus FULL D．O．S．WEDGE w／standard format！SUPER SCREEN CAPTURE．Cap－ ture and Convert ANY SCREEN to KOALADDOODLE．SUPER PRINTER FEATURE allows ANY DOT MATRIX PRINTER even 1526／802 to print HI－RES SCREENS in FULL COLOR（Us－ ing 16 shade GRAY SCALE）．ANY PRINTER or INTERFACE COMBINATION can be used with SUPER EXPLODEI V5．0．NEW and IMPROVED CONVERT feature allows anybody to convert（even TEXT）SCREENS into DOODLE or KOALA TYPE PICTURES w／FULL COLOR！ SUPER FAST SAVE of EXPLODE！SCREENS as KOALA or DOODLE FILES w／COLOR．SU－ PER FAST LOADING with COLOR RE－DISPLAY of DOODLE or KOALA files．SUPER FAST LOAD or SAVE can be turned OFF or ON without AFFECTING the REST of SUPER EXPLODE＇S FEATURES．The rest of Explode！V5．0 is still active．SUPER EASY LOADING and RUNNING of ALL PROGRAMS from the DIRECTORY．SUPER BUILT－IN TWO WAY SEQ．or PRG．file READER using the DIRECIORY．NEVER TYPE a FILE NAME AGAIN when you use SUPER EXPLODE＇S unique LOADERS．
CAPTURE 40 COLUMN C or D－128 SCREENS！（with optional DISABLE SWITCH）． All the above features，and much morel
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## horionns

## Rhett Anderson

Periodically, I encourage "Horizons" readers to send me mail. I enjoy hearing what you have to say. As a bonus, if I get enough mail, I can get away with letting my readers do my work for me. That's what has happened this month. I hereby dedicate this column to those authors who have contributed to it.

But first, a bit of "Horizons" history for those who may have missed some recent columns.

In September, I thanked Berkeley Softworks for its support of the 8 -bit Commodore market at a critical time. I also pointed out that Berkeley was leaving the market to head for greener pastures. Well, as it turns out, the company has not made a full retreat. A letter from Berkeley (see "RAM and More from Berkeley") clarifies the situation.

In November, I declared open season on the less-than-aesthetic Commodore 64 case. I offered three prizes for readers who sent in photos of their overhauls. Amazingly, no one wrote in defense of the Commodore 64's looks. As I write this, the deadline for entries draws near. (I'm writing this on November 14, 1989, and the deadline is January 31, 1990.) I've received one entry so far, and it's a worldbeater. I look forward to seeing more entries. I won't spoil Dennis Joslin's chances in the contest by giving away any details, but just to give you a taste of the scope of his design, I've printed the first and last paragraphs of his letter (see "The Computer's New Clothes").

In December, I made the offhand remark "Do you think that the shampoo instructions 'Wet hair. Lather. Rinse. Repeat.' form an infinite loop?" Staff programmer Tim Midkiff let me know that David Letterman has already covered this ground. Regrettably, I missed that show, but I learned plenty about the subject after receiving Gazette reader T. D. Winter's treatise on the subject, parts of which I excerpt here.

## The Shampoo Loop

This letter delves deeply into the mystery of misleading product labels. You may never look at a shampoo bottle in the same way again.

You brought up a very interesting subject in your December 1989 "Horizons" column-one that has been bugging
me for a long time. Are the shampoo instructions "Wet hair. Lather. Rinse. Repeat." an infinite loop? At first it seemed to be a very trivial question, but the more I thought about it, the more I realized that the problem addressed some very important influences of modern computer technology on mankind. Have computers taught us to organize our thinking processes into logical, systematic patterns, or have we lost that special, irrational SOMETHING that makes us human? Let's analyze the problem from the start.

The simple instructions "Wet hair. Lather. Rinse. Repeat." are obviously clear enough for the majority of shampoo users, because they are not literally followed. If they were, people would be stuck in their showers until their shampoo ran out. The loop has no test condition.

According to the book Learning Pascal, by Niedelman and Carnine, "If some portion of the test condition is not changed inside the loop, the test will have the same result each time it is encountered and an infinite loop will result" ( $p$. 234). This is obviously the case with our shampoo problem.

But not all shampoos are created equal. St. Ives Laboratories was more elaborate in its instructions: "Apply Swiss Formula Jojoba Shampoo to damp hair and work up a rich, cleansing lather. Rinse thoroughly and repeat if necessary." They included a legitimate test condition; however, they still leave it up to the user to define his or her own criteria of when exactly enough is enough. The loop has indeed the potential of becoming infinite, because the possibility exists that the user will never achieve the desired results.

Why is this not acceptable anymore? Are we subconsciously trying to implement the pure number-logic of the computer? I think so, and I also think it will only get worse (or better, depending on your point of view) as mankind advances into the increasingly more computerized world of tomorrow.

Some people may feel threatened by this, but I think it is the logical next step in the eternal process of natural selection. "Artificial Intelligence" is progressing in a negative direction-computers should not be taught to think like us, but vice versa.

The author of this letter, T. D. Winter of Pocatello, Idaho, went into more depth than I can print here, but thanks, T. D., for a well-thought-out and interesting letter.

## The Computer's New Clothes

Here are the first and final paragraphs of the letter that accompanied Dennis Joslin's 64 -overhaul entry.

Enclosed is a picture of my redesigned Commodore system. I call it the Commodore 64-AS for Awesome System or Advanced System, based on personal preference.
[Details of construction omitted.]
And there you have it, my secret formula for making the Commodore 64-AS for about six bucks.

Exciting, isn't it? Let's see more entries, folks.

## RAM and More from Berkeley

I'd like to thank Leland Llevano from Berkeley Softworks (the GEOS folks), who read my September column and sent me the following letter.

First, I want to thank you for complimenting our efforts in your September column.

Second, I'd like to clear up a few misconceptions.

Berkeley Softworks is still committed to the Commodore market. Granted, it's not 100 percent of our focus, but we are doing what we can to stimulate continued interest in the Commodore 64/128. A few points:

- The fire-sale prices at the World of Commodore Show were only on older, discontinued titles. There are still a lot of people out there who haven't caught the GEOS "fever," and we wanted to make the price of entry as low as possible.
- We've already produced applications in all the major productivity categories and substantially upgraded our flagship products GEOS and GEOS 128.
- geoBasic, a reportedly axed product, is still alive. Our current plan is to release it through mail order in 1990.
- Look for a new product from us in December [1989], geoRAM 512, our own RAM Expansion Unit.

We appreciate the plaudits, but don't close the curtain on us yet. Where we can, we plan to keep the show going.

Enclosed with the letter was an ad for the geoRAM expansion board; 512 K is a lot of RAM, and the price ( $\$ 124.95$ ) is a bargain. Good work, and merci, Berkeley. Readers can call (800) 888-0848 to order.

## Design-a-Rohot Contest

## Fred D'Ignazio

When I was a little kid, the only robots I saw were on TV and in the movies. Back then there were no real robots, only robots of fantasy and science fic-tion-robots like Robbie, Tobor, Klaatu, and Gog. That didn't stop me from trying to build a robot of my own. I scavenged parts from old bicycles, washing machines, photocopiers, and toasters. I once even used a bedpan as a robot's body. During school, I daydreamed about building a robot of my own-a man Friday, a servant, a buddy, a friend. At night, robots invaded my dreams.

When I grew up, I learned that while I was dreaming up make-believe robots, real robots were being built in laboratories and plants in the U.S., Europe, and Japan. The real robots looked like long, skinny sea monsters with pliers for jaws. They were called robot arms and were bolted to factory floors. They were programmed to paint cars, do spot welding, and lift heavy objects.

Other robots were built by our fledgling space program, NASA, and launched into outer space. Whether in space or on Earth, robots journeyed into places where humans could not go-into the poisonous atmosphere of Venus, the crushing gravitational pressure of Jupiter, deep under the oceans, into the cores of nuclear reactors, into cells held by rioting prisoners, or into bus depots evacuated by a bomb threat. Robots could be manipulated by humans from as close as a few feet or as distant as several million miles. They were humans' remote eyes, ears, and bodies. They became a sort of human telepresence that could explore the universe and take risks we humans dared not take.

Robot designers began looking for "3-D" (Dull, Dirty, and Dangerous) jobs for robots to fill. Robots never got sick, they didn't take coffee breaks, they had an infinite attention span, and they could work three 8 -hour shifts without dropping. Bosses liked them because they never talked back, they didn't go on strike, and they didn't belong to a union.

## The Rise and Fall of Personal Rohots

All of these outer-space, undersea, and factory robots were neat, but they
weren't what I really wanted. I wanted a personal robot-a robot sidekick like C3PO or R2D2, or like Vincent in Walt Disney's The Black Hole.

For a while, in the early 1980s, it looked as if I would get my wish. As personal computers grew in popularity, a new field of personal robotics emerged. An International Personal Robotics Congress was held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in April 1984. The following two years, personal robots were everywhere. Every week new robots came to my house in Roanoke, Virginia, so that I could review them for Gazette or for the TV program I was on, "The New Tech Times." When the show's TV crew arrived, I would plug the robots into my Commodore 64, turn them on, and let them roam around the house. For one of the TV shows, I had 27 robots (monkeys, turtles, dogsters, catsters, bootsmen, robo-balls, Heros, Topos, Robies, and others) all running at once.

That's when I wrote the Gazette cover story, "My Robot Hotel." My robot guests were yipping, beeping, bumping into walls, talking to trash cans, and chasing the family cat. The house was a mess, my wife was alarmed, and my children were running after the robots, giggling. And me? I was in seventh heaven. My childhood dreams had (almost) come true.

But then the bottom fell out in the personal robotics business. No new guests came to stay at my robot hotel. The hotel was empty and silent. I was sad. I missed the whirr and buzz of the robots' little motors, their tire tracks across my scrambled eggs in the morning, the occasional wandering robot who ended up stuck in the bathtub, wedged under the toilet, or lost among the galoshes in the back of the closet. I missed their chipper voices, their songs (like "Old MacDonald Had a Robot"), and their clever remarks when they encountered the broom or the cat. ("Hi!" they'd say. "Are you a human being?")

## Rohots Rehorn

I can wait no longer. If the robot revolution doesn't happen on its own, I'll have to make it happen myself. I'm officially launching the Great Design-aRobot Contest. It begins right now-as you read these words.

Entering the contest is easy. All
you have to do is invent a new personal robot. It can be completely original or a combination of all the robots you've seen, dreamed about, or imagined.

You have to draw a picture of the robot. Label all of its interesting parts and describe what each does. Furthermore, I want you to show me how the robot relates to your Commodore 64 or 128 computer. Does the computer control the robot? Does it program the robot? If so, how? How are the signals and commands transmitted and received? What kind of programming language should the robot use? Can you invent some commands on your own?

Along with the robot's diagram, I would like a short description of what robots mean to you. Reach down into your heart. What would you do if you had a robot just like the one you've designed? Be specific. Be imaginative. Be wild.

## The Winners?

Please send your contest entry to
The Great Design-a-Robot Contest
COMPUTE!'s Gazette
324 W. Wendover Ave.
Suite 200
Greensboro, NC 27408
It's not mandatory, but I'd like to see your entries (text, pictures, diagrams, and so forth) all done on a Commodore 64 or Commodore 128. I don't care if you do some cutting and pasting on real paper at the end, just as long as it looks neat.

I'll judge all the entries myself and send them around to a few other robot maniacs to evaluate. The contest winner and ten runners-up get the following:

1. Their robots will be featured in a future column in Gazette.
2. I will send their robot designs to Commodore, Nintendo, and others, and I will personally lobby the companies to get busy building them.
3. I will award the first-place winner a big personal robot and each of the runners-up a little personal robot (of current design).
So let's get busy. If you love robots as much as I do, please help me jumpstart a new robot revolution. As we enter the 1990 s, let's pioneer a new Age of Personal Robots.

## Randy Thompson

"The Programmer's Page" is interested in your programming tips and tricks. Send all submissions to The Programmer's Page, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403. We'll pay \$25-\$50 for each tip we publish.

It's 1:00 a.m. and you're busy tracking a bug that's been plaguing your program for weeks. After checking and doublechecking your code for typos, logical mishaps, and errant subroutines, you suddenly realize that the flaw is not in your program at all, but in the computer itself. You've just discovered a bug in Commodore BASIC.

It's true: Commodore BASIC isn't perfect. Listed below are two programs that exemplify this fact. Type in and run the following program on a 64 to observe the unexpected results:

## $10 \mathrm{~A}=8388608.88$ <br> 20 PRINT A * 1 <br> 30 PRINT 1 * A

As you can see, the answers given by this program are not entirely accurate. This mathematical slipup is caused by the computer's binary-to-decimal conversion routines. Certain decimal numbers, such as 8388608.88 , are simply too difficult for the 64's floatingpoint routines to handle reliably.

Now try this one:

## 10 AS = "1E99":REM DISAPPEARING REMARK <br> 20 PRINT VAL(A\$)

When you run this two-line program, the computer responds with an overflow error. Then, when you relist it, the remark statement and ending quotation mark in line 10 are missing. This has to do with a bug in the VAL statement.

Here's a brief explanation of what's going wrong: Before VAL evaluates strings, it stores a zero byte after the last character in the string to signify the end of the string. Because A\$ is explicitly defined in line 10 , the storage space for $\mathrm{A} \$$ is actually within the program itself. This type of variable is sometimes referred to as a static variable. When a 0 is placed after the character 9, it replaces the closing quotation mark. This quote, however, is preserved
so that it may be restored later on.
Because the number 1E99 (this is scientific notation for a 1 followed by 99 zeros) is too large for BASIC to handle, the computer returns an overflow error when the program is run. Here's where the bug comes in: When the VAL routine encounters an error, it immediately gives up, never bothering to restore the character replaced with a zero byte. In the case of the program above, this error effectively removes line 10's closing quotation mark from memory. And because a 0 marks the end of a BASIC line, VAL has truncated the last portion of the line.

I was originally alerted to these two bugs by volume 8 , issue 9 of the 8 bit Transactor. Fortunately, I discovered them before they discovered me.

The 128 is not without its problems, either. Although many of the old 64 bugs have been removed from the 128 , many new ones were introduced with the computer's enhanced BASIC. For example, INPUT\# can no longer be used to input characters from device 3 (the screen); the SCNCLR command doesn't properly fill color memory on a GRAPHIC 4 screen; and DEF FN statements that appear prior to a GRAPHIC 1,1 (or 2,1 or 3,1 or 4,1 ) produce a syntax error when you try to use the function later on.

## You're Not Alone

Don't think that as a Commodore owner you're the only one inflicted with such insidious programming obstacles. Microsoft-the software giant that created MS-DOS and several other PCoriented products-wrote BASIC for the Apple II, TRS-80, and IBM PC, as well as for Commodore. As a result, anyone who uses BASIC on the Apple, TRS-80, PET, or VIC-20 has to deal with the same bugs that are demonstrated by the programs given above.

Actually, Commodore owners have it pretty good. The original BASIC for the Atari 800 series was rife with errors. Certain functions, such as NOT, simply didn't work. (It was actually stated in some manuals that you were not to use NOT.) And how about Atari ST BASIC? You can still crash an ST simply by printing the number 18.9 or any multiple of 18.9 ! As one COMPUTE! employee put it when he heard that Atari was late in coming out with an

ST BASIC upgrade, "They must still be trying to work in those last few bugs."

## Calling All Bugs

Known bugs are relatively harmless. If you're aware of problems with a command, you can usually avoid them without difficulty. It's the unknown bugs that can cause hours of frustration.

If you know of any 64 or 128 bugs, please tell us about them. I'd like to compile a comprehensive list that I can share with other programmers. If you can, explain how to avoid the bug as well as how to create it. If I receive enough information, I'll print the list here, giving credit to all contributing bug-busters who filed their bugs first.

You don't have to limit your bug discoveries to BASIC. If there's a problem with a ROM routine, a disk command, or a compiler that you use, send it in. I'm looking for anything that can help programmers produce clean, error-free code without hassle.

## Speaking of Bugs

Sean Ganess wrote in to point out a typo in his "Who's Out There?" tip from the December 1989 "Programmer's Page." When run, this program tells you how many and what types of disk drives are connected to your computer. As listed, however, the program only recognizes up to two drives. To fix the program so it recognizes one, two, three, or more disk drives, change line 40 of the program to read

## $40 \mathrm{DV}=\mathrm{DV}+1$ :GOTO 20

As before, the drives must have consecutive device numbers $(8,9,10$, and so on) in order for this routine to work.

```
FE 10 DV=8
GK 20 OPEN 15,DV,15:CLOSE 15
KR 30 IF ST THEN DV=DV-1:GOTO
    {SPACE}50
XP 40 DV=DV+1:GOTO 2\emptyset
GQ 5| FOR T=8 TO DV
EX 60 OPEN 15,T,15
EC 70 PRINT#15,"M-R"CHRS (198)C
    HRS (229) CHRS (1)
FD 8 GET#15,AS:AS=AS+CHRS ( }|
GK 90 PRINT "DRIVE";T;"IS A ";
FE 10| IF ASC (AS)=52 THEN PRIN
        T "1541"
GR 11g IF ASC(AS)=55 THEN PRIN
        T "1571"
AM 120 IF ASC (AS)=255 THEN PRI
    NT "1581"
HJ 130 CLOSE 15:NEXT

\section*{BASIC forl hejinners More Lesser-Known Commands}

\section*{Larry Cotton}

Last month we discussed the TAN and ATN functions, but didn't say much about about SIN and COS. Recall that we were trying to find out certain things about triangles. We stated that if we had a right triangle (a triangle with a 90degree angle) and knew any two things about it, we could find out everything else about that triangle.

Look at the figure, which shows a triangle with a 90 -degree angle, a \(30-\) degree angle, and a 10 -inch side. Knowing this much about the triangle, we can figure out the rest. We begin with the hypotenuse (the long side). Don't forget SOPH, which says that, where \(X\) is the angle:
Sine \(X=\) OPposite/Hypotenuse
Furnish values and cross-multiply:
SIN \(30 \times\) hypotenuse \(=10 \times 1\)
Divide both sides by SIN 30 :
hypotenuse \(=10 /(\) SIN 30\()\)
Here's a simple BASIC program that does the same thing:
\(10 \mathrm{OPP}=10\)
\(20 \mathrm{RAD}=30 /(180 / \pi)\) :REM CONVERT DEGREES TO RADIANS (SEE LAST MONTH)
\(30 \mathrm{HYP}=10 / \mathrm{SIN}(\mathrm{RAD})\)
40 PRINT"HYPOTENUSE \(=\) "HYP "INCHES"

The hypotenuse should be 20 inches. To arrive at the third side, we can use the COS function (remember CASH):

Cosine \(X=\) Adjacent Side/Hypotenuse
Cross-multiplying:
Adjacent \(=\operatorname{COS} 30 \times 20\)
Translated into BASIC:
\(10 \mathrm{HYP}=20\)
\(20 \mathrm{RAD}=30 /(180 / \pi)\)
\(30 \mathrm{ADJ}=\mathrm{HYP}{ }^{*} \mathrm{COS}(\mathrm{RAD})\)
40 PRINT"ADJACENT SIDE ="ADJ "INCHES"

The adjacent side is 17.3205081 inches. To check this, we can use the Pythagorean Theorem (see last month):
```

10 HYP=20:OPP=10
20 ADJ=SQR(HYP`2-OPP`2)
30 PRINT"ADJACENT SIDE ="ADJ
"INCHES"

```


We know all three sides and two angles. The third angle can be found using trigonometry, but, as we pointed out in last month's column, there's a much easier way. All triangles share at least one common characteristic: The three angles add up to 180 degrees. Thus, subtracting \(90+30\) from 180 yields 60 degrees. Enough about trig already. Let's move on to the fun stufflike ABS.

\section*{ABSolutely Positive}

Who said ABS is fun? Well, at least ABS doesn't stand for abstruse; it means ABSolute. ABS gives the absolute value of a number; it leaves positive numbers as they are and changes negative numbers to positive. Its syntax requires parentheses around the number whose absolute value is to be found. Here's a simple example:

10 PRINT ABS(32)
20 PRINT ABS(-32)
30 PRINT 73-41
40 PRINT 41-73
50 PRINT ABS(73-41)
60 PRINT ABS(41-73)
When you run this program, you should see six 32 s; the fourth one will be preceded by a negative sign. Plus signs are not printed in front of positive numbers, but minus signs are printed in front of negative numbers.
(Note also that the 32s without a sign are one space away from the left screen border. This simply indicates that they're positive numbers, not strings. If you typed \(N \$=\) " 32 ":PRINT N\$, you would see 32 jammed against the left screen border. It's not really a number when displayed this way. Make it a habit to look for the telltale space between the screen border and
the "number." If the space is there, \(i t\) 's actually a number and can be added, subtracted, multiplied, and so on; if not, it's a string.)

Technically, ABS should return a number without any sign. But this little demo shows that it actually yields positive numbers. Enter

10 PRINT \(32+50\)
20 PRINT ABS \((-32)+50\)
If you run this, you'll see two 82 s , indicating that addition was performed between two positive numbers.

So what are some uses for ABS ? Here's how to check if numbers are positive:

\section*{\(10 X=32: Y=-32\) \\ 20 IFABS \((X)=\) XTHENPRINT" \(X\) IS \\ POSITIVE.":GOTO40 \\ 30 PRINT" \(X\) IS NEGATIVE." \\ 40 IFABS \((\mathrm{Y})=\) YTHENPRINT \({ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{Y}\) IS \\ POSITIVE.":END \\ 50 PRINT \({ }^{\prime \prime} Y\) IS NEGATIVE."}

\section*{Crash Prevention}

ABS can be used to insure against a program crash should you attempt to take the square root of a negative number, as in this example:

\section*{\(10 X=-400\) \\ 20 PRINT SQR(X)}

If you run this, you'll get an illegal quantity error in line 20. To avoid this error, study the three-liner below. The value of \(X\) can be positive or negative; \(K\) will always be positive.
\(10 X=-400\)
\(20 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{X})\)
30 PRINT SQR(K)

\section*{Other Uses for ABS}

ABS can also be used in a toggle routine. Todd Heimarck, who was an assistant editor of COMPUTE!'s Gazette, wrote in the April 1984 issue:
"Let's say you want a variable to switch back and forth between two different values. You could use the following subroutine:
\(10 \mathrm{~T}=3\)
20 GOSUB 500:PRINT T:END
499 REM TOGGLE SUBROUTINE
500 IF T=3 THEN T=16: RETURN
510 IF T= 16 THEN T=3: RETURN
"Each time you want to toggle, you


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\section*{BASIC for Beginners}

GOSUB 500. As you can see, T switches back and forth between 3 and 16. But the following routine will do the same thing. ..." Erase line 510 and change line 500 to

500 T-ABS(T-19):RETURN
"Line 500 does it all. If \(T\) is \(3,3 \mathrm{mi}\) nus 19 is -16 , and the ABS chops off the minus sign. But if \(T\) is 16 , subtracting 19 yields -3 , and the minus sign is chopped off.'

I modified Todd's programs slightly to use the subroutine and print T. Try changing T's value in line 10 from 3 to 16.

Another use for \(A B S\) is in subroutines which measure lengths of lines on the high-resolution screen. Often, it's not important which way a line is running; we just want to know its length. Recall from last month that the center of the hi-res screen is at \((160,100)\). If a line is drawn from \((160,100)\) to \((120,100)\), it's drawn from right to left. If it's drawn from \((160,100)\) to \((180,100)\), it goes from left to right. Here's how to find this particular line's length, using ABS:
\(10 \mathrm{X} 1=160: \mathrm{X} 2=180\)
\(20 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{X} 1-\mathrm{X} 2)\)
30 PRINT L
The variables X1 and X2 are the two \(x\)-coordinates of the ends of the line. Therefore, no matter whether X1 is more or less than X2, you'll always have the correct length L .

\section*{More Lesser-Knowns}

Let's briefly discuss two more lesserknown BASIC commands this month, SGN and WAIT.

Think of SGN as the opposite of \(A B S\). \(A B S\) removes the sign from the number; SGN removes the number but keeps the sign. It doesn't leave just a plus or minus sign hanging around. Rather, it has its own unique way of indicating signs.

SGN's syntax is similar to that of ABS in that the argument (the number) is parenthetical. If you type PRINT SGN(5) or any other positive number, the computer will print 1. If you enter PRINT SGN \((-5)\) or any other negative number, the computer will print -1 . And as you may expect, if you type PRINT SGN(0), the computer will print 0 .

So how can we use this wonderful information? Let's borrow from Todd again:
10 FOR J=1 TO 5:READ K:PRINT K;
20 ON (SGN(K)+2) GOTO 30,40,50 30 PRINT"IS NEGATIVE.":GOTO 60 40 PRINT"IS ZERO.":GOTO 60
50 PRINT"IS POSITIVE."
60 NEXT
500 DATA \(15,300,-4,0,-654.32\)
"Line 20 checks the sign of the number. \(\mathrm{SGN}(\mathrm{K})\) yields \(-1,0\), or 1 .

Add 2 to get 1, 2, or 3 . The ON-GOTO then makes the program branch to line 30,40 , or 50 . It's a quick way to check for positive or negative numbers and branch accordingly." Incidentally don't confuse SGN and SIN.

\section*{WAIT}

WAIT is unrelated to any of the lesserknown commands we've discussed in the last couple of months. If you'll consult your Programmer's Reference Guide, you'll find that WAIT has been given a lot of attention because it is a difficult command to comprehend. Fortunately, you can also use GET or PEEK in its place. But, let's take a look at it.

WAIT causes a program to be suspended as long as a certain memory location contains a particular value. When that address "sees" another value, program execution is resumed. The new value can come from within the computer, an external device, or-most likely-the keyboard.

The Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide states this a little differently: "WAIT . . . causes program execution to be suspended until a given memory address recognizes a specified bit pattern. In other words, WAIT can be used to halt the program until some external event has occurred."

WAIT's syntax is WAIT A,B,C, where \(A\) is the memory location to be checked and B and C are so-called masks. The variable C and its leading comma may be left out if desired, in which case \(C\) is 0 .

The most common use for WAIT is to look at the keyboard, as with GET. Enter this short program:

\section*{10 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{DOWN\}PRESS ANY KEY." \\ 20 WAIT198,1:POKE198,0:PRINT"PRESS ANY KEY AGAIN." \\ 30 GETAS:IFAS = " "THEN30 \\ 40 PRINT"END OF PROGRAM"}

Before you run the program, try to guess what it does. Now run it and observe the results. Here's what's happening: Line 10 prints a message. Line 20 WAITs until the contents of memory location 198 is 1. (Memory location 198 on the Commodore 64 contains the number of characters in a special area of the computer's memory called the keyboard buffer.) When it contains a 1, we POKE a 0 to 198 to clear it and print the next message.

At line 30, we use the familiar GET statement to wait for a key to be pressed. When none is forthcoming, A\$ is a null string, and the program loops at line 30 . When a key is pressed, \(\mathrm{A} \$\) is something other than a null string and control falls through to the next line. Note that you can follow WAIT on the same line with another command, as long as it's not GET.


An Unalbashed Tour of an Online Resort

Cold weather got you down? Treat yourself to a getaway at a tropical island resort, with a little help from your 64 or 128 and Q-Link.

\author{
Tom Netsel
}


\title{
cent <ARME
}

How humiliating! There I was, wandering around wearing my glasses, a dumb grin, and nothing else. Being caught naked in public is the stuff of nightmares, but I was wide awake without even a towel separating me from disgrace.

All I wanted to do was check out some of the features offered at Club Caribe, an online animation service created by Lucasfilm Games and Quantum Computer Services. I knew things could get a little zany at Club Caribe, but I didn't expect this. Let me tell you how I got into this predicament in the first place.

Club Caribe is a unique telecommunications experience that's just one of the many features found on QuantumLink, the online service for 64 and 128 owners. A blend of online chatting and interactive cartoon animation, Club Caribe takes you to a simulated vacation resort where you create and control an animated character that embodies real-life actions.

A feature that enjoys enormous popularity on Q-Link is People Connection. This is the area where subscribers from across the country gather to chat "live" via keyboard. Club Caribe takes this concept a step farther with the addition of animation. Now, you no longer are restricted to exchanging text-only messages. As a bonus, Club Caribe adds sound effects and music. The technology for Club Caribe came from Habitat, an online multiplayer fantasy-world simulation developed by Lucasfilm Games and Quantum Computer Services. Habitat was beta-tested on QLink in 1987 and 1988 but is not yet commercially available.

On my first visit to the club, I created this tall, good-looking character who bore a striking resemblance to, well, yours truly. For the fun of it, I added a beard. Select your character's sex, and then choose from a wide range of heads, hair styles, and colors. You'll find more clothing combinations than are stocked in your average mall. After selecting a coordinated outfit that was colorful, but not gaudy, I stepped out on a tour of the club and its entertaining attractions. Little did I know what was in store for me.

Use a joystick to move your character around the screen. Joystick and fire-button combinations allow you to Go, Put, Get, and Do. From the key-

board you can wave, point, hand out, jump, face front or rear, bend, or even frown. Like life, however, Club Caribe is not a perfect environment. If someone rubs you the wrong way and tempers flare, you can throw a
punch at another character. Don't expect Mike Tyson's best, though, because punches don't really hurt.

There are plenty of places to visit and explore, but the exciting part is seeing and interacting with other Club Caribe users-or guests, as they are called. As you walk along a beach or street, you may see up to five other characters on the same screen. An unlimited number of guests, using Spectator mode, can watch the action but not participate.

Your character can wave to others, walk up to them, and start a conversation just as in real life. Simply type a greeting on the keyboard and press RETURN. The words appear over your character's head in a balloon, similar to those used in comic strips. Balloons are color-coded for each onscreen character, and they scroll up the screen as the conversation progresses.

Other guests may walk by without speaking as they make their way to other areas of the resort. Guests can walk along Club Caribe's beaches, stop in for a drink at Spider's Web, share a hot tub at Cassie's Corner, or play a game of chess, checkers, or


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\section*{Cener}

backgammon in the arcade. There are numerous entertaining regions scattered across Club Caribe's island, and some contain unexpected surprises, as I was to find out.

Going from one region to another is similar to walking around a resort. Simply direct your character to the edge of a screen and it walks to the next area. Characters and scenery come from data on your Club Caribe disk, and commands to move the characters arrive via your modem. For speedier transportation to different parts of the island, try the teleport. Take a token from your pocket (you can carry up to five objects at a time, but buy a box or bag if you're the type who collects things) and put it into the teleport. When the booth starts to flash, type in your destination. Before you can say, "Beam me up, Scotty," you're there.

Teleports are popular and make ideal places to meet members of the opposite sex. Most guests are very friendly and are glad to stop and chat for a while, answer questions, or offer help. For longer conversations, pull up a chair or barstool at Kelly's Pub or one of the island's other watering


If two characters really hit it off, Club Caribe provides a chapel at the end of the island near Lover's Point. Marriages are performed there three days a week.
holes. If your conversations require privacy or if you want to chat with a guest in another region, use Club Caribe's ESP service. Electronic mail is another club feature.

If two characters really hit it off,


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Zork II
Hollywood Hijinx ............................................................................. 1372 Moonmist ............................................................................ 1514 Plundered Hearts ....................................BY-1333 Ballyhoo ..................................................BY- 1408 Cutthroats .............................................. BY-1392

Zork I
BY-1490
Lane Mastad.................................................. BY 1490
Gamma Force ...................................................................... BY-1304
Taito
Alcon
BY-2324

You can carry them or put them on a table, just as you can any other object. Leave them unguarded, however, and some unscrupulous churl may make off with them. That's what happened to Razzman. I wonder if he ever got it back.

I suspect something like that happened to my clothes, which brings me to my own misfortune. While exploring the island, I happened to notice signs pointing to a nude beach. I didn't go because I wanted to, of course; I simply felt it was my journalistic duty to uncover as much as I could about this online resort.

As I followed the path to the beach, my clothing suddenly disappeared and I found myself in my birthday suit. Don't get too excited, though. Remember, these are cartoonlike characters, and I doubt that their nudity will arouse anyone's prurient interest.

I won't bore you with details of the beach-it's the usual sun, sand, and skin. If you've seen one nude beach, you've seen them all. When I left the beach, I fully expected my clothes to reappear just as they had vanished, but nothing happened. By


I saw signs for a nude beach. I felt it was my journalistic duty to uncover as much as I could about this online resort.
the time I walked a few screens farther from the beach, I realized I was stuck in the buff.

Fig leaves don't grow on trees at Club Caribe, and I needed more than a smile to hide behind. Swallowing my pride, I made my way to a nearby Club Caribe Help Desk, one of several scattered conveniently about the resort. Naturally, it was crowded, and I attracted some attention. Some clown shrieked, "Look, a naked bearded
lady!" Dignity won over violence, however, and I refrained from punching his lights out.

The friendly Club Caribe guide guessed what had happened and reminded me that I could get new duds-and even a new head-at a shop called La Vous New. But for now I could use a portable paint sprayer she carried with her in a box. Not wishing to waste time trying to find a tasteful color scheme, I took the first blast of paint the sprayer offered. Maybe I should have been more choosy.

Many outfits at Club Caribe tend to be of the striped or checked variety and are somewhat gaudy-but have you ever seen a brick suit? I now blend in with the buildings.

Rumor has it that my clothes would have been returned when I left the beach if I'd come and gone on the same path. Come to think of it, I did leave by a different route. Maybe if I stroll along the beach again I can work out a trade. If that doesn't work, I'd better plan on buying a new outfit. I think I have enough tokens for a new paint job, but if not, I can always hock my head.

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Tom Netsel


The heart of Kevin Perdue's KPS-16 is a Commodore 64 motherboard. Alterations include a new power supply, a modem (on the left), and an EPROM board (right).

At first Perdue was not sure a 64 was up to the job, but about five years ago, he put a 64 in a boiler room just to see what it could do. He was working with his partner at Noyes Air Conditioning, HVAC Concept's parent company, and they had to talk a management firm into letting them try the experiment.
"The first one went in for Kay Management in 1984, and during the course of that summer it saved \(\$ 18,000\)," Purdue said. "The building manager saw the savings and wanted computers in all his buildings.'

Perdue was as surprised as anyone at how well the 64 performed. "We were just goofing around and playing with it. Our first question was how long a 64 would last in a boiler room environment, but it just keeps on ticking." In order to get more data, Perdue installed computers in four additional complexes and achieved similar savings with all of them.

The following year, after changing the power supply and installing a backup battery, Perdue installed 22 computers and HVAC Concepts became a growing concern. Now there are about 100 installed units in the Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, D.C., area.

The 64's interior is modified only slightly, but the exterior bears little resemblance to units found in most homes. Perdue does not use the case or keyboard, so he buys only the motherboard (now in its E version) from Commodore. He connects a modem and plugs in an EPROM board. Sensors, control valves, thermostats, and other devices in a boiler room are connected to the 64 via input/output
terminals on a board plugged into the 64's expansion port. A small monitor plus a couple of master switches are then added to the package, which is housed in a metal box. There is no disk drive-software is downloaded via modem. Perdue calls his unit the KPS-16. In its sturdy metal box, one could almost think of it as a 64 in a hard hat.
"On a newly installed unit, a program in the EPROM starts an autodial program that calls either a 128 or an IBM from our monitoring center," Perdue explains. "It identifies itself with its serial number and location and requests a download. We insert a disk into the 128 or IBM drive, send it its program, and tell it to run."

The program, customized to control the equipment at each site, can easily be monitored at HVAC headquarters. "We have burst communications that is encoded for speed," Perdue says, "and we can look at all the temperatures, see what's running and what's not running, and make any changes." There are 100 setpoints in a system, and all are easily controlled, monitored, or adjusted from the remote computer. "With just two keystrokes, we can turn a 600 -ton chiller on or off or adjust it from 44 to 42 degrees."

In addition to handling the operating chores, Perdue's 64s maintain records for analysis. About once every two hours, the monitor system automatically calls each computer, logs on, and downloads all current information about which units have been on, their


The KPS-16 controls a large apartment building's heating and cooling requirements.

temperatures, and any problems experienced.

For example, a small apartment project may have four water heaters set for 130 degrees. The computer keeps a log of how many times the heaters start and how long each one stays on. Suppose the manager and site engineer have the computer set the temperature for 135 degrees for certain hours during the day and then cut it back to 122 degrees at night. The system runs with those settings for a week and then the total number of run-hours for the heaters is examined.

For that week, the heaters may have run for 100 hours. The next week, with a couple of keystrokes, the manager or engineer decides to change the temperature during the day from 135 to 132 degrees, and perhaps adjust the time that the night temperature kicks in. At the end of the week, they'll look at the report and see that the heaters ran 97 hours. "That saved them three hours of run time at \(300,000 \mathrm{Btu}\), which is 300 therms," Perdue says. "A therm costs 61 cents, so they saved \(\$ 180\) that week by making that setpoint change."

Before the monitoring system was installed, managers never had access to this type of information. An engineer could make adjustments, but management never really knew how effective any change was.

If a problem develops at a site-a temperature goes too high, a pump fails, a boiler flames out, a chiller won't start-the 64 calls the monitoring center at HVAC Concepts, displays an alarm message, and identifies the problem.
"At that point, our monitors get on the horn and contact the engineer or dispatch a service truck to combat the problem," Perdue says. "And 90 percent of the time, we'll know about the problem and have it fixed before the tenants are discomforted." That's a big benefit for management companies.

Perdue worked with Micro World Electronix in Lakewood, Colorado, which came up with a board that plugs into the 64's expansion port to provide input and output terminals. This MW 611 board is modified to provide a 16 -channel analog-to-digital conversion, a peripheral interface adapter-similar to what reads the keyboard in a 64 -and 16 discreet outputs used to turn devices on and off.

In the event of a power distur-


Customized software for each building is downloaded from a Commodore 128 at HVAC Concepts office. Temperatures of hot and cold water and dozens of other boiler-room functions can be monitored and adjusted from a remote computer.

> An apartment complex with more than 1000 units is controlled by one of Perdue's modified 64s.

bance, a two-part EPROM on the board immediately shuts equipment down to prevent damage and then waits for the power to be restored. If power is off for an hour, the 64 calls the monitoring center and notifies personnel of the power outage. The battery backup maintains the program and restarts the equipment when power is restored. If the power is off for more than eight hours, the onboard batteries fail; then the computer essentially is shut off.

When power returns, the 64 reads the EPROM and automatically calls the monitor center, asking for its software. It downloads a \(15 \mathrm{~K}-20 \mathrm{~K}\) program in about eight minutes and reboots the system. Should lightning strike nearby or some other disturbance cause the program to crash, a built-in watchdog program detects the problem, reboots the machine, and downloads a fresh program.

The other half of the EPROM program is a wedge that Perdue wrote to add command words to the 64's 2.0 operating system. These commands are used for turning devices on and off, answering its telephone, and storing equipment histories. These are commands common to each site. By having them built into the operating system, they don't have to be downloaded each time.

As oil, gas, and electricity rates increase, energy-management systems in commercial applications become more popular. Most systems on the market are designed for large buildings, but to put one of them in a small boiler room would be overkill. With a 64 at the heart of Perdue's system, his units can handle similar chores in smaller boiler rooms and do it at a more than reasonable price.

The system is not limited to small buildings, however. Perdue says the largest apartment complex in his area, with more than 1000 apartments, is controlled by one of his modified 64 s . Not bad for an 8 -bit computer. So, the next time you visit a boiler room, take a look at its control unit and you may spot an old friend: a 64 wearing a hard hat.

Kevin Perdue would like to hear from anyone using a 64 for building automation. Contact him at HVAC Concepts, 5451 Randolph Road, Rockville, Maryland 20852; (301) 468-6454. Author Tom Netsel is also interested in hearing from readers who put their 64s or 128s to interesting uses. He can be reached at COMPUTE! Publications, 324 West Wendover Avenue, Greensboro, North Carolina 27408.


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\title{
Future Computing Neural Networks
}

Part 2
Kevin E. Martin

\begin{abstract}
In this month's installment, we'll look at some programs you can use to begin to understand this exciting branch of neural networks.
\end{abstract}
ast month we introduced the topic of neural networks with a general discussion, and we took a closeup look at the linear associator (LA) neural network. The LA is able to learn to associate different input and output patterns, but there are limitations. Only certain input patterns are learnable.

The number of input patterns the LA can learn is equal to the number of processing elements (PEs) in the first layer of the network. For example, take a network that contains ten PEs in the first layer. You can present 1024 different patterns to the input layer, but the network can learn only 10 of them exactly. If you try to force the network to learn more, the patterns it previously learned will become contaminated.

This limitation makes the back propagation (BP) neural network a better choice for practical applications. In fact, back propagation is the most commonly used neural network architecture used in the business world today. To get you started in your explorations of neural networks, I've included a machine language program with an interface to BASIC. The program, BP, implements the back propagation algorithm. Also listed are two examples to illustrate the power of this algorithm.

To overcome the limitations of the linear associato, back propagation introduces another layer in the middle of the network (see Figure 1). The middle layer allows the network to develop an internal representation of the problem it is assigned to solve. This internal representation is developed entirely within the network. As you can see in Figure 1, layer 2 receives input from layer 1

Figure 1


The layout of a back propagation network.
and outputs its results to layer 3 . This means that it doesn't receive any inputs or outputs directly from the outside world, and therefore a learning algorithm that can develop this internal representation is required. The internal representation codifies the inputs into many different features. These features will be discussed in greater depth in the exclusive-OR example below.

The example programs are implemented using a three-layer BP neural network (so called because there are three layers of PEs in this implementation). For a back propagation network, the minimum number of lay-
ers is 3 , but in more complex situations, the problem may require many more.

The linear associator was described in the previous article to introduce several important characteristics of all neural network architectures. The back propagation neural network is very similar to the linear associator, but some important differences exist, namely: the number of layers, the output function, and the teaching algorithm.

The number of layers affects the organization of the matrix in only a minimal way. In the LA, we had a single connection matrix for the network representing the connections between the PEs in the first and second layers. For the BP network, we have three layers of PEs and two layers of connections. To accommodate this new layer of connections, we need two connection matrices: one for the connections between layers 1 and 2 , and one for the connections between layers 2 and 3 . Layer 1 receives the inputs from outside, and layer 3 presents the resulting outputs.

The back propagation network may seem like two linear associators placed one on top of the other, but, in the BP network, there are output functions for each PE in each layer. In the LA, the output of each PE was simply its activation level (calculated by collecting the inputs from the previous layer, multiplying them through the connection matrix, and then summing them). In the BP network, the activation level is calculated in a similar manner, but then it is used as the parameter in an output function that actually generates the PE's output.

You no doubt have heard the saying practice makes perfect. This phrase is true for back propagation neural networks. For these networks to learn the patterns correctly, you need to present the input and teacher patterns many times (see Figure 1).

The more times you present the input and teacher patterns, the better the system learns to associate these patterns. The total error gives you an idea of the progress your system is making in learning the patterns. As you continue to present the patterns, the total error declines until it eventually reaches a minimum. If you plot the total error against the number of trials, you'll see the error start high, slowly lessen, and eventually reach a minimum value (see Figure 2).

An excellent way to picture this system is to use the analogy of a ball rolling down a hill. Hills generally descend, but they may contain small valleys. Figure 3 illustrates this idea. As the ball rolls down the error hill, it gains momentum. If it has enough momentum to escape the small, secondary valleys on its way down, it eventually ends up at the bottom of the hill.

\section*{Hands On}
\(B P\) is a back propagation simulator that allows you to experiment with your own systems. It handles all of the processing for the network; you simply define the network's characteristics, teach it the patterns you wish it to

\section*{Figure 2}


The error starts high but moves lower and eventually crosses a preset threshold.
learn, and then save the network. When you want to have the system recognize these patterns, you simply load the network back into memory and present the input patterns; the system outputs the patterns you taught it. To help you get started, I've included two classic example problems that a back propagation network can learn but that earlier networks, such as the linear associator, cannot.
\(B P\) is written in machine language, so you'll need to use MLX, the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue, to enter it. The MLX prompts, and the values you should enter, are as follows:

\section*{Starting address: C000 \\ Ending address: CFFF}

Once you've finished entering the data, save a copy of the program with the name BP.ML. (The example programs expect to find a file with this name.)

XOR and ENCODE are example programs that demonstrate how to use \(B P\) to simulate a back propagation neural network. Both are written in BASIC, so use The Automatic Proofreader, also found in this issue, to prevent typing mistakes as you enter them. Save copies of the programs to the disk containing \(B P\).

For a quick look at how BP works, load the XOR example program and type RUN. The program loads BP, sets up the network, and then begins learning the patterns. Once it has learned the patterns, the program presents each of the learned patterns to the system and displays the resulting output.

\section*{The Tools}
\(B P\) has six commands for processing and managing a simple back propagation network. In the following paragraphs, you'll find descriptions of what each command does and how to use it. If you don't understand the commands at first, don't worry. You'll understand after we examine the XOR example.

SYS 49152,fpe,spe,tpe, \(n p\),Ir,momen,err Initialize the BP network. This command is used to set up a simple back propagation network. It initializes the system by creating eight BASIC variables and 11 arrays (see Table 1). These variables and arrays are used to hold the results generated by the network. Because they are BASIC variables, they are erased if you perform a NEW or CLR command, load another program, or change the existing program, so be careful. Next, fpe, spe, and tpe determine how many processing elements are in the first, second, and third layers of the network, respectively. Theoretically, these values can range from 1 to the maximum number of elements free memory will allow. In practice, training times for larger networks could be prohibitively long. The fourth argument, \(n p\), is the number of patterns that the network is to learn. This value and the number of PEs in
Figure 3


The error in a neural network acts much like a ball rolling down a hill.

\section*{Future Computing}
the second layer are interdependent. (If the network doesn't have enough PEs in the second layer to develop internal representations of the patterns, then the program will go into an endless loop.) The argument \(l r\) is the rate at which the network learns the patterns, and momen is the momentum the system has as it learns a pattern. Both of these parameters will be discussed in more detail below. The last argument, err, is the maximum allowable error in the system. BP uses this value to determine when it has learned the patterns.

Table 1. Variables and Arrays Created by BP
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Variable & Meaning \\
\hline p1 & Number of PEs in layer 1 \\
\hline p2 & Number of PEs in layer 2 \\
\hline p3 & Number of PEs in layer 3 \\
\hline np & Number of patterns for the system to learn \\
\hline rate & Learning rate \\
\hline momentum & Momentum of learning \\
\hline epsilon & Maximum allowable error \\
\hline te & Total error after each teaching trial \\
\hline Array(Size) & Meaning \\
\hline -2(p2) & Output from layer 2 \\
\hline 03(p3) & Output from layer 3 \\
\hline e2(p2) & Error at layer 2 \\
\hline e3(p3) & Error at layer 3 \\
\hline w1 (p2,p1) & Connection weights between layers 1 and 2 \\
\hline w2(p3,p2) & Connection weights between layers 2 and 3 \\
\hline m1(p2,p1) & Momentum of the connection weights between layers 1 and 2 \\
\hline m2(p3,p2) & Momentum of the connection weights between layers 2 and 3 \\
\hline t(p3,np) & Teacher patterns \\
\hline in(p1,np) & Input patterns \\
\hline \(\mathrm{e}(\mathrm{np})\) & Error from each pattern \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

SYS 49155,pat Recognize a pattern. After the system has learned the patterns you taught it, use this command to present a pattern for the network to recognize. The pat argument is a string of 0 s and 1 s that represents the pattern. It must contain the same number of 0 s and 1 s as there are PEs in the first layer.

SYS 49164,se Begin learning patterns. Use this command to tell \(B P\) to begin learning the patterns. Before you use this command, you must initialize the network with the command SYS 49152 and present the training pairs with the command SYS 49167. The show-error argument, se, determines whether or not \(B P\) displays the total error after each learning trial. Set se to 1 to display the total error; otherwise, set it to 0 .

SYS \(49167, p n, i p, t p\) Initialize the training pairs. After you've set up your network, you must use this command to define the patterns the network is to learn. These patterns are given in pairs, called training pairs, that consist of an input pattern and a teacher pattern. In the command, \(p n\) is the pattern number. You can specify the patterns in any order you wish, but you must define all the patterns specified in the \(n p\) parameter of the initialize BP network command. All of the training pairs for the system are called a training set. The input pattern, \(i p\), is the pattern you want the system to learn. The teacher pattern, \(t p\), is the expected output that corresponds to the input pattern. Both patterns must be strings of 0 s and 1 s enclosed in quotation marks. The number of characters in the input pattern string must equal the number of PEs in the first layer. The number of characters in the teacher pattern must correspond to the number of PEs in the third layer.

SYS 49170,filename Save network. This command saves the variables and arrays generated by \(B P\). With it, you can recall a network quickly without having to wait for the system to relearn patterns. To save a network, simply type the command followed by the filename in quotation marks.

SYS 49173,filename Load network. This command loads a network saved with the save-network command above.

\section*{XOR}

The XOR (exclusive or) function is a classic example of the type of problem the back propagation network can learn to solve. We'll go through XOR to show you how to to use BP's functions and to give hints on how to design your own systems.

Table 2. The Exclusive-OR Function
```

O XOR 0 = 0
XOR 0=1
XOR 1=1
1 XOR 1=0

```

The XOR function operates on two input values and returns one output value (see Table 2). At the lowest level, the function combines two input bits to generate one output bit. The network represents the XOR function by having two PEs in the first layer and one PE in the third layer (see Figure 4). The number of PEs in the middle layer depends on how many patterns the system must learn. In this case, we want it to learn four patterns, so the second layer contains two PEs. (Two is the minimum number needed to learn four patterns.)

Figure 4


Layer 3

Layer 2

Layer 1

\section*{The layout of a BP network to solve the XOR problem.}

In line 50 of \(X O R\), we initialize the network with the command SYS 49152. The first three values following SYS 49152 determine how many PEs are placed in the first, second, and third layers of the network ( 2,2 , and 1 , respectively). The fourth value indicates that we want to teach the system four patterns.

The network learns the patterns by conducting learning trials. In each trial, the internal representation of a pattern is modified so that its output more closely matches the expected output. After each learning trial, the error is the difference between the expected output and the actual output from the network.

The fifth value following the SYS command, the learning rate, determines what percentage of the error is reduced for each learning trial. The sixth value, the momentum, also affects how quickly the network learns a pattern. In practice, you want to set the learning rate as high as possible and the momentum as low as possible. If the learning rate is too high, the system learns each pattern very quickly, but it destroys other patterns that it may have already learned. If the momentum is set too high, the system learns each pattern quickly, but it forgets the
pattern as soon as it attempts to learn the next．Your ob－ jective is to teach the network a set of patterns，not just one pattern．To achieve the best results，you want to max－ imize the learning rate while minimizing the momentum．

The last value following the SYS command is the to－ tal allowable error in the system．After each learning tri－ al，the total error in the system is the sum of the errors for each training pair．When the total error becomes less than the total allowable error，the network has learned the patterns well enough．If you set this value too close to \(0, B P\) may never stop trying to learn the patterns．

\section*{Learning Patterns}

After the network has been initialized，the program ini－ tializes the training pairs．Lines \(60-90\) of the program present the input and teacher patterns．

Now BP is ready to run．The SYS 49164 command in line 140 tells it to start learning patterns．The 1 follow－ ing the SYS command tells BP to print the total error after each learning trial．Learning all of the patterns might take quite awhile．You can break out of the pro－ gram at any time by holding down the RUN／STOP key until the program completes the current trial．

After the network has learned a set of patterns，lines \(170-280\) display the output from the system．Line 170 presents the first pattern to the system with the com－ mand SYS 49155，＂00．＂The pattern must be in quotation marks and should be exactly as long as the number of PEs in the first layer．After the SYS，the arrays o2 and o3 contain the output from layers 2 and 3 ，respectively．

\section*{Another Example}

The encoding problem is another classic example of the type of problem the back propagation network can solve． The problem is this：You need to associate four different input patterns with four different output patterns．For the BP network to correctly learn these patterns，it needs to be able to store a representation of these patterns in its middle layer（that is，it needs to learn the correct internal representation）．The minimum number of PEs the middle layer can have to represent the association of four differ－ ent patterns is 2 （see Figure 1）．ENCODE correctly learns to encode the four different patterns in its middle layer of PEs．

Although back propagation solves many of the prob－ lems of the linear associator，it does introduce many new ones．The major drawback of BP neural networks is the long training time．As you can see，the training times for a simple model，such as XOR，is one minute， 20 seconds． Unfortunately the times do not increase in a simple linear fashion，but rather in an exponential one，based on the number of PEs you have in each layer．The training time for the encoding example is 27 minutes， 49 seconds－ nearly half an hour．

The most important problem to those in cognitive science is that the back propagation neural network is not based on neurophysiological data．It was developed to solve the problems of the linear associator．The next article in the series will examine a group of more biologi－ cally plausible models，competitive learning neural networks．

\section*{Program 1．BP}

C 000 ：4C 18 C 0 4C 4D C4 4C FE 9F Cø日8：C6 4C 4B CA 4 C B \(\quad\) C \(\quad\) CA 4 C 1D C \(010: 04\) CB 4C F7 CB 4C 63 CD B3 \(\mathrm{C} 018: 20 \mathrm{FD}\) AE \(20 \quad 9 \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{B} 7 \quad 8 \mathrm{E}\) A9 9 B C \(02 \sigma: \emptyset 2\) 2 2 FD AE \(2 \sigma\) 9E B7 8 E CE
 \(C 030: 8 \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{AB} \quad 02 \quad 20 \mathrm{FD}\) AE 20 9E AF \(\mathrm{C} 038: \mathrm{B} 7 \quad 8 \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{AC} \quad 92 \quad 20 \mathrm{FD}\) AE A5 EA C \(040: 7 \mathrm{~A}\) 8D A7 02 A5 7B 8D A8 56 C \(048: \emptyset 2\) A9 8B 85 7A A9 CF 85 9E

 Cø6日：A8 0285 7B 20 8A AD AE 54
 \(C 07 \emptyset: 20\) FD AE A5 7A 8D A7 02 日D \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\mathrm{C} & 78 \text { ：} & \mathrm{A} 5 & 7 \mathrm{~B} & 8 \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{A} 8 & 02 & \mathrm{~A} 9 & 8 \mathrm{E} \\ 85 & 41\end{array}\) Cஏ80：7A A9 CE 85 7B \(2 \sigma\) 8B B \(\quad 20\) C 088 ：8D \(\mathrm{B} 1 \quad 92\) 8C B2 92 AD A7 E6 C \(090: 02 \quad 85\) 7A AD A8 \(\quad 62 \quad 85\) 7B 72 C \(098: 20\) 8A \(A D A E B 1 \quad\) 日2 AC B2 日F CØAØ： 02 2 20 D \(4 \mathrm{BB} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{FD}\) AE A5 7D CஏA8：7A 8D A7 02 A5 7B 8D A8 BE CØBØ： 72 A9 9185 7A A9 CF 85 C7 CøB8：7B \(20 \quad 8 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad \mathrm{AF} \quad 828 \mathrm{C} \quad 38\)
 CgC8：A8 \(\quad 02 \quad 85 \quad 7 B \quad 20 \quad 8 \mathrm{~A} \quad \mathrm{AD}\) AE \(\quad \mathrm{BC}\) CøD日：AF \(92 \mathrm{AC} \mathrm{B} \emptyset \quad 92 \quad 20\) D4 4 BB 41 COD8：A5 7A 8D A7 02 A5 7B 8D 23 C \(\because E \emptyset: A 8 \quad 62\) A9 9485 7A A9 CE EE CØE8：85 \(7 \mathrm{FB} \quad 20 \quad 8 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \quad 48 \quad 98 \quad 48\) E8
 C \(0 \mathrm{~F} 8: 68\) AA 26 D4 BB A9 9785 E3 C100：7A A9 CF 85 7B 20 8B B \(\emptyset\) A1 \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}C 108: 48 & 98 & 48 & A D & A A & 62 & 20 & 3 C & 93\end{array}\) C110：BC 68 A8 68 AA 20 D4 BB E2 C118：A9 9A 85 7A A9 CF 85 7B 82 C12日：20 8B B \(\quad 48 \quad 98 \quad 48 \mathrm{AD} \quad \mathrm{AB} \quad 1 \mathrm{E}\) C128：02 20 3C BC 68 A8 68 AA 69 C130：20 D4 BB A9 9D 85 7A A9 AC C138：CF 85 7B \(20 \quad 8 \mathrm{~B}\) B \(\emptyset \quad 48 \quad 98 \mathrm{BE}\) C140：48 AD AC \(62 \quad 20\) 3C BC 68 DC C148：A8 68 AA 20 D4 BB A9 FC 77 C150：85 7A A9 CF 85 7B 20 8B 4 D C158：B6 8D D2 12 8C D3 \(\quad 62\) A9 73 C160：2E 85 7A A9 CF 85 7B AD 7F \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}C 168: 2 \mathrm{E} & \text { CF } & 26 & 81 & \mathrm{~B} & \text { A } 9 & \text { A } 6 & 85 & 12\end{array}\)

C170：7A A9 CF 85 7B 20 8B \(\quad\) B \(\quad 12\) C178：8D B3 日2 8С B4 Ø2 A9 日1 BA C180：20 3C BC AE B3 日2 AC B4 59 C188： 62 20 D4 BB A9 AC 85 7A \(\mathrm{F} \emptyset\) C190：A9 CF 85 7B 2g 8B Bø 8D 63 \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}C 198: B 5 & 82 & 8 C & B 6 & 92 & \text { A9 } & 81 & 2 \emptyset & 4 D\end{array}\) C1A0：3C BC AE B5 92 AC B6 02 D4 C1A8：2g D4 BB A9 90 8D \(36 \quad \emptyset 3 \quad 29\) C1B0：A9 \(\mathrm{B} 2 \quad 85\) 7A A9 CF 85 7B 21 C1B8：2の 8B \(\quad \mathrm{B} 日 \quad 8 \mathrm{D}\) C9 92 8D 34 C3 C1C0： 03 8C CA 62 8C \(\quad 35 \quad 93\) A9 4 B ClC8： \(01 \quad 20 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{BC} \quad \mathrm{AC} \quad 35 \quad \boxed{ } 12 \mathrm{AE} \quad 17\) CID0：34 Ø3 2の D4 BB EE 36 Ø3 89
 CIEØ：A9 gø 8D \(38 \quad 63\) AD 34 g3 A8 CIE8： \(18 \quad 69 \quad 65\) 8D \(34 \quad 63\) AD 35 8A ClFg： \(93 \quad 69\) gの 8D 35 日3 EE 38 F4 C1F8： \(63 \mathrm{AD} A 9 \quad 82 \mathrm{CD} 38 \quad 93 \mathrm{~B} 0 \mathrm{C} 4\) C20日：E4 90 C4 A9 0ן 8D 36 03 F4 C208：8D 38 Ø3 A9 BA 85 7A A9 E7 C210：CF 85 7B 20 8B B 0 8D BF 4A


 C230：A9 \(\quad 05 \quad 20 \quad 3 \mathrm{C}\) BC \(20 \quad 53\) B8 59 C238：AC \(35 \quad 03\) AE \(34 \quad 03 \quad 20\) D4 6 F C240：BB EE \(\quad 36 \quad 03\) AD \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}34 & 63 & 18 & \mathrm{~B} 2\end{array}\) C248：69 65 8D 34 日3 AD 35 g3 F 4 C250：69 Øठ 8D 35 g3 AD AA g2 B5 C258：CD \(36 \quad 03 \mathrm{Bg}\) C5 EE 38 ब3 1B C260：AD A9 02 CD 38 日3 90 98 3B
 C270：A9 日0 8D 36 Ø3 8D 38 日3 A1 C278：A9 C2 85 7A A9 CF 85 7B EE C28日：2の 8B B \(\quad\) 8D C1 \(\quad\) §2 8D 34 4D C288： 03 8C C2 \(\quad\) 日2 \(2 \mathrm{CC} \quad 35 \quad\) 日3 A9 14
 C298：E2 BA 20 日C BC A9 \(05 \quad 20\) B9 C2A日：3C BC 2 日 53 B8 AC 35 ब3 92 C2A8：AE \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}34 & 03 & 20 & \mathrm{D} 4 & \mathrm{BB} & \mathrm{EE} & 36 & 9 \mathrm{E}\end{array}\) \(C 2 B \boxminus: \oslash 3\) AD \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}34 & 93 & 18 & 69 & 95 & 8 D & D 7\end{array}\) C2B8：34 \(03 \mathrm{AD} 35 \quad 83 \quad 69\) 日8 8 DD 6D
 C2C8：B6 C5 EE 38 Ø3 AD AA 02 9F
 C2D8：36 \(\quad 03\) 4C 8 E C2 A9 CA \(85 \quad 94\) C2E日：7A A9 CE \(857 \mathrm{~B} \quad 20\) 8B \(\mathrm{B} \emptyset 84\) C2E8：8D B7 日2 8C B8 62 A9 D 0 1E

C2F0：85 7A A9 CF 85 7B 20 8B EF C2F8：B6 8D B9 02 8C BA 02 A9 8E C300：D6 85 7A A9 CF 85 7B 20 E9
 C31日：A9 DD 85 7A A9 CF 85 7B 4F
 C320： 02 A9 E5 85 7A A9 CF 85 C7 C328：7B 2б 8B B 0 8D C5 02 8C 06 C330：C6 62 A9 ED 85 7A A9 CF E8
 C 340：8C CC 02 AD B3 02 \(\quad 38\) E5 58 \(\mathrm{C} 348: 2 \mathrm{~F}\) 8D B3 \(\quad 12 \mathrm{AD}\) B4 02 E 5 8B C350：30 8D B4 62 AD B5 62 38 8A C358：E5 2F 8D B5 Ø2 AD B6 02 E1 C360：E5 30 8D B6 Ø2 AD B7 02 3C C368：38 E5 2F 8D B7 62 AD \(\quad \mathrm{B} 8 \quad 1 \mathrm{E}\) C37日：日2 E5 30 8D B8 12 AD B9 34 \(\mathrm{C} 378: \mathrm{g}_{2} \quad 38 \mathrm{E} 5 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}\) 8D B9 日2 AD C3 C 380 ： BA g2 \(\mathrm{E} 5 \quad 30\) 8D \(\mathrm{BA} \quad 92 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{AE}\) \(\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\mathrm{C} 388: \mathrm{BF} & 02 & 38 & \mathrm{E} 5 & 2 \mathrm{~F} & 8 \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{BF} & 92 & 97\end{array}\) C390：AD C0 Ø2 E5 30 8D C0 02 F8 C398：AD C1 \(62 \quad 38\) E5 2F 8D C1 F3 C3A日： 02 AD C2 02 E 5 3 3 8D C2 DA C3A8：日2 AD C3 日2 38 E5 2F 8D 7A C3B日：C3 日2 AD C4 02 E 5 30 8D 32 C3B8：C4 02 AD C5 日2 38 E5 2F 21 C3C \(0: 8 \mathrm{D}\) C5 82 AD C6 62 E5 30 D5 C3C8：8D C6 日2 AD C7 \(\quad 02 \quad 38\) E5 80 C3D日：2F 8D C7 日2 AD C8 82 E5 E6 C3D8： 30 8D C8 82 AD C9 \(92 \quad 38\) E5 C3E0：E5 2F 8D C9 日2 AD CA 92 D3 C3E8：E5 30 8D CA 62 AD CB \(\quad 22\) 2E C3F Ø： 38 E5 2 F 8D CB \(\quad 2 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{CC} 5 \mathrm{~B}\) C3F8：Ø2 E5 3 3 8D CC \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{AD}\) AD 51 C400：02 38 E5 2D 8D AD 62 AD FC C408：AE Ø2 E5 2E 8D AE 02 AD E1 C410：B1 0238 E5 2D 8D B1 02 5D C418：AD B2 g2 E5 2E 8D B2 g2 D2 C420：AD AF \(92 \quad 38\) E5 2D 8D AF DE C428：02 AD \(\mathrm{B} \emptyset \quad 02 \mathrm{E} 5 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad \mathrm{B} \emptyset \quad 98\) C430： 02 AD D2 Ø2 38 E5 2D 8D E1 C438：D2 02 AD D3 02 E5 2E 8D 30 C440：D3 62 AD A7． \(62 \quad 85\) 7A AD 2D

 C458： FD AE \(20 \quad 9 \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{B} 7 \quad 8 \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{BB} \quad 02\) EB C460：Eの 00 F 088 AD AC 02 CD EA \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}\mathrm{C} 468: \mathrm{BB} & 62 & \mathrm{~B} 0 & 93 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 48 & \mathrm{~B} 2 & \text { A9 } & 29\end{array}\)

Program 1．BP（cont．）
C470：01 8D 3603 A9 00 8D 3875 C478： 03203 C BC A2 CD A® 62 6E C480：20 D4 BB AD BF 621865 3D C488：2F 8D 3403 AD C6 82659 D C490：30 8D 35 ब3 AE 38 Ø3 AC 75 C498：36 03 AD AA 0220 AA C6 10 B
 C4A8：BB AD C9 \(921865 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}\) 8D 17 C4B0：34 03 AD CA 026530 8D \(0 B\) C4B8：35 \(93 \mathrm{AE} \mathrm{BB} \quad 92 \mathrm{AC} 38 \quad 93 \quad 65\) C4C \(9: A D\) A9 92 20 AA C6 AD 34 CD C4C8：03 AC 35032028 BA A9 96 C4D6：CD A 622067 B8 EE 38 DE C4D8： 63 AD A9 \(02 \mathrm{CD}-38\) Ø3 B \(\varnothing\) AA C4Eの：9B A9 F2 Aø CF \(2 \emptyset\) 50 B8 63 C4E8：20 ED BF 20 日C BC A9 019 F C4FG：20 3C BC 20 6A B8 A9 F7 B4 C4F8：A \(\varnothing\) CF 20 बF BB AD B3 92 B9 C500：18 652 F 8D 3403 AD B4 6D C508： 6265308 D 35 03 AD 3614 C510：03 20 90 C6 AE 3403 AC 9 C C518：35 63 2ø D4 BB EE 360359 C52日：AD AA 62 CD \(36 \boxed{ } 969063\) 2C C528：4C 74 C4 A9 01 8D 36 03 D7 C530：A9 日6 8D \(38 \quad 6320\) 3С BC 93 C538：A2 CD A0 02 20 D4 BB AD 36 C540：Cl 621865 2F 8D 34 03 Al C548：AD C2 \(\quad 02 \begin{array}{llllllll}65 & 36 & 8 \mathrm{D} & 35 & 93 & 17\end{array}\) C550：AE 38 03 AC 3603 AD AB 31 C558：02 20 AA C6 AD 3403 AC 9F C560：35 03 20 A2 BB AD B3 9273 C568：18 65 2F 8D 34 日3 AD B4 D5 C570：82 65 30 8D 35 63 AD \(387 E\) C578：03 20 90 C6 AD 34 03 AC FC C580：35 632028 BA A9 CD A6 A6 C588： 62 2ø 67 B8 EE 38 63 AD A1 C590：AA 02 CD 38 Ø3 B6 A1 A9 F6 C598：F2 Aø CF 20 50 B8 20 ED 55 C5A \(: B \mathrm{BE} 2 \varnothing\) ØC BC A9 0120 3C 2 F C5A8：BC \(2 \varnothing\) 6A B8 A9 F7 A0 CF Bl \(\mathrm{C} 5 \mathrm{~B} 日: 20\) बF BB AD B5 \(0218 \quad 65 \mathrm{AD}\) C5B8：2F 8D 3403 AD B6 \(0265 \mathrm{A7}\)
 C5C8：90 C6 AE \(3403 \mathrm{AC} 35 \quad 63 \mathrm{gF}\) C5D0：2g D4 BB EE 36 g3 AD AB CC
 C5E0：C5 A9 øø 20 ЗС BC A9 01 E4 C5E8：8D 36 Ø3 A2 CD AØ 02 2ø 68
 C5F8：8D 34 日3 AD B6 0265 30 4C
 C608：C6 AD 34 Ø3 AC 35 \(63 \quad 207 B\) C616：A2 BB AD C7 \(0218 \quad 65\) 2F 7A C618：8D \(34 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 63 & A D & C 8 & 62 & 65 & 30\end{array}\) C620：8D 35 g3 AD AB 02 AC 36 F 1 C628： 83 AE BB 62 26 AA C6 AD 61 C630：34 03 AC 35 Ø3 20 50 B8 73 C638：A2 D8 A0 02 \(2 \varnothing\) D4 BB A9 E6 C64日：D8 A 022028 BA A9 CD F1 C648：Aの 622067 B8 EE 360312 C659：AD AB 02 CD 36 63 \(\mathrm{B} \emptyset 936 \mathrm{~F}\) C658：AD CB \(62 \quad 18 \quad 65 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}\) 8D 34 A8 C660：03 AD CC 026530 8D 35 D6 C668： 63 AD BB 92 20 9 g C6 AE F9 C670：34 03 AC 350320 D 4 BB BE C678：A9 62 20 3C BC AD 3403 2B
 C688：03 AC 35 63 2ø D4 BB 60 C5 C690：AA E8 CA F6 14 AD 3403 D8 C698：18 \(69 \quad 65\) 8D \(34 \quad 03\) AD 3544 C6A6： 6369 øø 8D 35 ø3 4C 92 C3 C6A8：C6 60 8D FD 63 98 48 E8 37 C6B0：CA Fg 2C AC FD 63 C8 AD 6B C6B8：34 \(6318 \quad 69 \quad 65\) 8D 348384
 C6C8：88 Fg E5 AD 34 83 \(18 \quad 69\) B5 C6D8：85 8D \(3483 \mathrm{AD} 35 \quad 83 \quad 69 \mathrm{AC}\) C6D8：09 8D 35 日3 4C C8 C6 68 1C C6E6：4C 90 C6 \(2 \emptyset\) DD BD AØ FF BA C6E8：C8 B9 0001 D 0 FA C 898 F 5 C6F0：48 A9 66 8522 A9 0185 A4 C6F8：23 682024 AB 602057 EE C700：C4 \(4 \mathrm{C} \quad 67\) C7 206 F C4 A9 54 C708：01 8D \(36 \quad 03\) AD C7 \(02 \quad 18\) 1B

C710：65 2F 8D 3403 AD C8 0275 C718：65 30 8D 3503 AD AB 9293 C720：AC 36 03 AE BB 02 20 AA AF C728：C6 AD \(34 \quad 93\) AC \(35 \quad 93 \quad 209 \mathrm{D}\) C730：8C BA AD B5 \(0218 \quad 65\) 2F 30 C738：8D 34 日3 AD B6 \(62 \quad 65\) 30 8 F C740：8D 3503 AD 36032090 AD C748：C6 AD \(34 \quad\) b3 \(A C \quad 35\) b3 20 BD C750：A2 BB \(26 \quad 53\) B8 AD 348341 C758：AC 3503 2g 28 BA A2 CD 2D C760：A§ \(62 \quad 20\) D4 4 BB AD 348312 C768：AC 35 03 20 A2 BB A9 F7 4D C778：A0 CF 20 50 B8 A9 CD A6 F5 C778：02 20 28 BA AD B9 021832 C780：65 2F 8D 3403 AD BA 62 C9 C788：65 30 8D 35 63 AD 36 63 1A C790：20 90 C6 AE 34 Ø3 AC 3554 C798：03 2ø D4 BB A9 ø6 8D 38 A8 C7A日： 03 AD AD 921865 2D 48 EB C7A8：AD AE 6265 2E A8 682056 C7B6：A2 BB AD B9 0218652 F 3C C7B8：8D 34 日3 AD BA 0265 30 30 C7C6：8D 35 63 AD 36 \(83 \quad 2090\) 2E C7C8：C6 AD \(34 \quad 03\) AC 350320 2E C7D0：28 BA AD B3 6218652 F 7 E C7D8：8D 34 03 AD B4 02653020 C7E0：8D 35 63 AD 38 03 209095 C7E8：C6 AD 34 63 AC 35 g3 20 5E C7F6： 28 BA A2 CD A 6020 D4 96 C7F8：BB AD Bl \(62 \quad 18 \quad 65\) 2D 4821 C800：AD B2 0265 2E A8 6826 Bø C808：A2 BB AD C5 9218652 F 56 C818：8D 3403 AD C6 926530 E9 C818：8D 35 g3 AD AB 62 AC 36 ED C820：03 AE 38 03 26 AA C6 AD FC
 C830：A9 CD A \(062067 \mathrm{B8} \mathrm{AE}\) FC C838：34 63 AC 35 63 20 D4 BB 8B C840：AD C1 \(02 \begin{array}{lllllll}18 & 65 & 2 F & 8 D & 34 & 12\end{array}\) C848：03 AD C2 \(0265 \quad 30\) 8D 35 7B C850：03 AD AB 62 AC 36 g3 AE 57 C858：38 03 26 AA C6 AD \(34 \quad 63\) CD C860：AC 35032067 B8 AE 34 A7 C868：03 AC 3503 20 D4 BB EE 38 C870：38 03 AD AA \(02 \mathrm{CD} 38 \quad 03 \mathrm{~F} 9\) C878：90 03 4C Al C7 EE 3603 20 C880： AD AB \(62 \mathrm{CD} \begin{array}{llllll}36 & 63 & 90 & 03 & \mathrm{D} 2\end{array}\) C888：4C 日C C7 A9 01 8D 360384 C890：A9 06 A0 0599 CC 6288 E7 C898：D6 FA A9 01 8D 3863 AD 97 C8A0：B9 021865 2F 8D 340304 C8A8：AD BA \(\quad 92 \quad 65 \quad 308 D \quad 35 \quad 93\) 7B C8B6：AD 38 63 26 90 C6 AD 34 B8 C8B8：03 AC 3503 20 A2 BB AD 7E C8C日：Cl \(02 \begin{array}{llllllll}18 & 65 & 2 F & 8 D & 34 & 03 & 28\end{array}\)
 C8D0： AD AB \(62 \mathrm{AC} \quad 38\) 日3 \(\mathrm{AE} \quad 3696\) C8D8： 03 2 2 AA C6 AD 34 Ø3 AC A6 C8E0：35 032028 BA A9 CD A0 0D C8E8： 022067 B8 A2 CD A0 62 8B C8F0：20 D4 BB EE 3803 AD AB 03 C8F8： 02 CD 38 63 B 0 Al AD B3 51 C9ø日：ø2 18 18 65 2F \(8 \mathrm{D} \quad 34 \quad 03\) AD 2 B C908：B4 \(0265308 D \quad 3503 \mathrm{AD}\) 1B C910：36 632090 C6 AD 34 g3 E4 C918：AC 35 03 20 A2 BB A9 F7 01 C920：A 0 CF 26 50 B8 AD 34 ब3 E8
 C93日：AØ 022828 BA AD B7 0219 C938：18 65 2F 8D 34 03 AD B8 Bl C940：02 65 30 8D 35 03 AD 3654 C948：03 20 90 C6 AE 3403 AC DC C950：35 03 2ø D4 BB A9 ø0 8D A2 C958：38 Ø3 AD AD \(0218 \quad 65\) 2D C1 C960：48 AD AE \(02 \quad 65\) 2E A8 \(68 \quad 17\) C968：28 A2 BB AD B7 \(02 \quad 18 \quad 65 \quad 62\) C970：2F 8D 34 Ø3 AD B8 0265 6F C978：30 8D 35 63 AD 36 03 20 CA C980：90 C6 AD \(34 \quad 63 \mathrm{AC} 35 \quad 63 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}\) C988：2ø 28 BA AD C9 \(62 \quad 18 \quad 65 \quad 54\) C990：2F 8D 34 日3 AD CA \(02 \quad 65\) D7 C998：30 8D 35 Ø3 AD A9 62 AC 43 C9A0：38 Ø3 AE BB 02 2の AA C6 4 F
 C9B6：BA A2 CD A 062 2ø D4 BB 94

C9B8：AD B1 \(0218 \quad 65\) 2D 48 AD 6F C9C6：B2 \(9265 \quad 2 \mathrm{E}\) A8 \(68 \quad 20\) A2 87
 C9D6：34 63 AD C4 ø2 65 30 8D D4 C9D8：35 63 AD AA 02 AC \(36 \quad 03\) 5A C9E0：AE 38 63 \(2 \varnothing\) AA C6 AD 34 3C C9E8： 63 AC \begin{tabular}{llllll}
35 & 63 & \(2 \varnothing\) & 28 & BA A9 \\
C \\
\hline
\end{tabular} C9E6：CD A \(0 \quad 922667\) B8 AE 3485 C9F8：03 AC 35 03 2ø D4 BB AD 89 CAg日： \(\mathrm{BF} \quad 92 \quad 18 \quad 65 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}\) 8D 34936 A CA＠8：AD CØ \(0265308 D 350368\) CA19：AD AA \(02 \mathrm{AC} 36 \quad 03 \mathrm{AE} 38 \quad 85\) CA18： 0320 AA C6 AD 3403 AC E9 CA2日：35 Ø3 \(2 \varnothing 67\) B8 AE 340377 CA28：AC 35 63 26 D4 BB EE 386 F CA30：03 AD A9 02 CD 38 03 90 ED CA38：03 4C 5A C9 EE 3603 AD 4E CA40：AA 02 CD \(36 \quad 03\) 9ø 03 4C 75 CA48：90 C8 60 A9 ø6 2ø 3C BC B4 CA50：AD D2 621865 2D 8D D4 93 CA58： 02 AD D3 \(\quad 02 \quad 65\) 2E 8D D5 C9 CA60：02 AE D4 02 AC D5 0220 3E CA68：D4 BB A9 01 8D BB \(92 \quad 201 \mathrm{C}\) CA70：04 C7 AD CB \(0218 \quad 65\) 2F D6 CA78：8D \(34 \quad 03\) AD CC \(0265 \quad 3086\) CA80：8D \(35 \quad 93\) AD BB 9220961 C CA88：C6 AD \(34 \quad 03\) AC \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}35 & 03 & 20 & 04\end{array}\) CA90：A2 BB AD D4 02 AC D5 02 D9 CA98：2ø 67 B8 AE D4 92 AC D5 F7 CAA ： 0220 D4 BB EE BB 02 AD AD CAA8：AC 92 CD BB 92 B 0 C 060 3F CAB0： \(2 \varnothing\) FD AE 28 9E B7 8E FC 9B CAB8： 03 AD AF \(0218 \quad 65\) 2D 8D 8F CAC6：D6 92 AD Bg \(0265 \quad 2 \mathrm{E}\) 8D 92 CAC8：D7 02284 ABCA 28 El FF 1E CAD0：F0 2D AD FC 03 Fb 11 AD 5 B CAD8：D4 02 AC D5 0220 A2 BB DD CAE0：20 E3 C6 A9 0D 20 D2 FF 81 CAE8：AD D4 92 AC D5 0226 A2 2 F CAF6：BB AD D6 02 AC D7 02 2ø B3 CAF8：5B BC C9 01 F 0 CC 60 A 0 D \(\varnothing\) CB00： 00 4C 38 A8 20 FD AE 26 B2 CB08：9E B7 8E BB 62 E 090 Fg EE CB10： 08 AD AC 62 CD BB \(92 \mathrm{~B} \varnothing \mathrm{DE}\) CB18：03 4C 48 B2 26 FD AE 28 EE CB20：9E AD \(2 \varnothing\) 8F AD \(2 \varnothing\) A6 B6 61 CB28：CD A9 02 D 0 EC 8E CD 02 9D CB30：8C CE 02 A9 00 8D 36 03 42 CB38：A2 01 AC 36 03 AD CD 02 C6 CB40：85 22 AD CE \(6285 \quad 23\) B1 E3 CB48：22 C9 \(31 \mathrm{~F} 0 \quad 02 \mathrm{~A} 2\) ø0 8A BD CB50：20 3C BC AD C9 \(62 \quad 18 \quad 65 \quad 65\) CB58：2F 8D \(34 \quad 63 \mathrm{AD}\) CA \(92 \quad 65\) A3 CB60：30 8D 35 03 AD A9 02 AC 日F CB68：36 93 C8 AE BB \(92 \quad 20\) AA B 0
 CB78：D4 BB EE 36 03 AD A9 02 CE
 CB88：F0 6928 FD AE 20 9E AD B7 CB90：2ø 8F AD \(2 \varnothing\) A6 B6 CD AB \(2 B\) CB98： 02 D 0598 ED CD 02 8C CE D7 CBA日： 02 A9 \(0 \emptyset 8 \mathrm{D} 36\) Ø3 A2 0180
 CBB0：AD CE \(\quad 0285 \quad 23\) B1 22 C9 99 CBB8：31 E0 62 A2 08 8A 28 3C 36 \(\begin{array}{llllllll}C B C & \text { ：} B C & A D & C 7 & 02 & 18 & 65 & 2 F \\ 8 D & 7 D\end{array}\) CBC8：34 03 AD C8 \(\quad 02 \quad 65 \quad 30\) 8D 11 CBD 0： \(35 \quad 83 \mathrm{AD}\) AB \(82 \mathrm{AC} \quad 36 \quad 03 \quad 66\) CBD8：C8 AE BB 0220 AA C6 AE FF CBE \(: 3403 \mathrm{AC} \quad 35 \quad 03 \quad 26 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{BB}\) 3A
 CBE0： 03 D 0 B3 60 4C 48 B2 20 C3 CBE8： 0 E CE 20 FD AE 20 9E AD 50 CC0日： 20 8F AD 20 A6 B6 8D 36 A6

 CCi8：Dg F1 A9 2C 99 DD 02 C8 9F CC20：A9 5799 DD 02 C8 98 A2 7C CC28：DD A 0628 BD FF A9 01 5D CC30：A2 08 A 0220 BA FF 20 5D CC38：C0 FF A2 日F 20 C6 FF 20 B3 CC40：CE FE C9 30 F 0 03 4C 4D 77 CC48：CD \(2 \emptyset\) CC FF A2 0120 C9 8D CC50：FF AD A9 9220 D2 FE AD A4 CC58：AA 9220 D 2 FF AD \(\mathrm{AB} \quad 02 \quad 99\)

Program 1．BP（cont．）
CC60：2ø D2 FF AD AC 12 2ø D2 1A CC68：FE AE AD \(02 \mathrm{AC} \mathrm{AE} 02 \quad 20 \mathrm{C} 7\) CC70：F9 CC AE B1 92 AC B2 6255 CC78：20 F9 CC AE AF 62 AC Bø B4 CC8日： 6220 F9 CC AD BF \(9285 \quad 25\) CC88：22 AD C 628523 AC AA 93 CC90： 02 AE A9 822011 CD AD BA CC98：C1 \(0285 \quad 22\) AD C2 028568 CCA0： 23 AC AB 62 AE AA 0220 D 8 CCA8：11 CD AD C3 \(6285 \quad 22\) AD 48 CCB日：C4 628523 AC AA 02 AE D2 CCB8：A9 622011 CD AD C5 626 F CCC0：85 22 AD C6 \(6285 \quad 23\) AC E \(\emptyset\) CCC8： \(\mathrm{AB} \quad 62 \mathrm{AE} A \mathrm{~A} \quad 622011 \mathrm{CD}\) B9 CCD日：AD C9 \(92 \begin{array}{lllllll}85 & 22 & A D & C A & 62 & A B\end{array}\) CCD8：85 23 AC A9 62 AE AC 9254 CCE日：28 11 CD AD C7 \(8285 \quad 22\) D6
 CCE日：AE AC \(622011 \mathrm{CD} 4 \mathrm{C} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{C} 7\)
 CD日日： 65 2E \(85 \quad 23\) Aの 00 B1 2247 CD68：20 D2 FF C8 C6 65 D 9 F6 A7 CD10：60 A5 2 F 18 \(\begin{array}{llllll}65 & 22 & 85 & 22 & 8 D\end{array}\) CD18：A5 \(38 \quad 65 \quad 23 \quad 85 \quad 23\) C8 8C 48 CD26：36 63 8C CD 62 E8 8E \(38 \quad\) OF CD28： 03 A 9 g 0 A2 65 B1 22 2Ø EA CD30：D2 FF C8 D 062 E6 23 CA 18 CD38：D6 F3 A2 65 CE 36 Ø3 \(\mathrm{D} \varnothing \quad 94\) CD4日：EC AD CD 92 8D 36 日3 CE B1 CD48：38 03 D 0 E1 6020 D2 FF 22 CD5 \(0: 28\) CF FF C9 GD D \(\varnothing\) F6 2846 CD58：D2 FF 26 E7 FF 26 7A A6 FB CD60：4C 74 A 428 日E CF 28 FD C3 CD68：AE \(20 \quad 9 \mathrm{E}\) AD \(2 \emptyset 8 \mathrm{~F}\) AD \(2 \varnothing \mathrm{CC}\) CD70：A6 B6 8D 36 03 Ag 00 B1 6E CD78：22 99 DD 62 C8 CC 36 63 \(5 \varnothing\) CD80：Fの 94 C \(\emptyset 14\) D 0 F1 A9 2 C BC CD88：99 DD 62 C8 A9 5299 DD DC
 CD98： BD FF A9 61 A2 98 A 962 D 9 CDA日： 20 BA FF \(26 \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{FF}\) A2 \(\mathrm{OF}^{2} 57\) CDA8：2の C6 FF 26 CF FF C9 30 4A
 CDB8：C6 FF 26 CF FF 8D A9 0244 CDC \(0: 20\) CF FF 8D AA 6220 CF A6
 CDD日：AC 62 20 10 B9 CE AE AD 9271 CDD8：AC AE 62 2g 65 CE AE B1 2E CDE日： 02 AC B2 92 2ø 65 CE AE 92 CDE8： \(\mathrm{AF} \quad 62 \mathrm{AC} \mathrm{B} \emptyset \quad 62 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 65 \mathrm{CE}\) A7
 CDF8：85 23 AC AA 62 AE A9 9280 CE日日：26 7D CE AD Cl \(6285 \quad 22 \quad 65\) CE 日8：AD C2 \(\quad 0285 \quad 23 \mathrm{AC}\) AB \(\quad 62 \mathrm{EA}\) CE10：AE AA 62 26 7D CE AD C3 38 CE18：02 \(85 \quad 22\) AD C4 \(6285 \quad 2393\) CE20：AC AA 92 AE A9 92 20 7D FC CE28：CE AD C5 \(\quad 92 \quad 85 \quad 22\) AD C6 48 CE30： 628523 AC AB 62 AE AA CC CE 38： 62 28 7D CE AD C9 928599 CE46：22 AD CA \(6285 \quad 23\) AC A9 8F CE48：02 AE AC 62 20 7D CE AD 8A
 CE58：23 AC AB 62 AE AC \(62 \quad 2094\) CE60：7D CE 4 C 2日 CF \(8 \mathrm{AA} 18 \quad 65\) 3A CE68：2D \(85 \quad 22 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 98 & 2 E & 85 & 23 & \text { DD }\end{array}\) CE76：A＠日6 26 CF FF 9122 C8 B2 CE78：Cg 05 D 0 F6 68 A5 \(2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 1851\) CE8日： \(65 \quad 22 \quad 85 \quad 22\) A5 \(36 \quad 65 \quad 23\) व8
 CE9ø： 02 E8 8E 38 Ø3 Aø 90 A2 FB
 CEAØ：ø2 E6 23 CA D \(\emptyset\) F3 A2 95 AA CEA8：CE \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}36 & 03 & \text { D } 0 ~ E C ~ A D ~ C D ~ & 62 & 64\end{array}\) CEB6：8D \(\begin{array}{llllllll}36 & 63 & C E & 38 & 03 & \text { D } & \text { E1 } & 41\end{array}\)
 CEC \(0: 34\) A5 2D A4 2 E 85 2F 843 C CEC8：30 \(85 \quad 31 \quad 84 \quad 32\) A5 7A 8D F8 CED6：A7 92 A5 7B 8D A8 62 A9 EB CED8：8B 85 7A A9 CF 85 7B \(20 \quad 33\)
 CEE8：A9 8E 85 7A A9 CF 85 7B 6A
 CEF8：ø2 A9 \(91 \quad 85\) 7A A9 CF 85 2C

CF00：7B 208 B Bø 8D AF 92 8C 9D
 CF10：20 BD FF A9 日F A2 98 A0 7D
 CF20：20 CC FF A9 01 20 C3 FF AD CF28：A9 ØF 26 C3 FF 604 F 32 F 2 CF30：28 \(50 \quad 32 \quad 292 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{~F} 33 \quad 28 \mathrm{FD}\) CF38：50 \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}33 & 29 & 2 C & 45 & 32 & 28 & 50 & 48\end{array}\) CF40：32 \(29 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 2 \mathrm{C} & 45 & 33 & 28 & 50 & 33 & 2 \mathrm{~B}\end{array}\) CF48：29 \(2 \mathrm{2C} \begin{array}{llllllll}57 & 31 & 28 & 50 & 32 & 2 \mathrm{C} & 98\end{array}\) CF50：50 \(31 \begin{array}{llllllll}29 & 2 C & 57 & 32 & 28 & 50 & 70\end{array}\)
 CF60：28 \(50 \quad 32\) 2C \(50 \quad 3129\) 2C F6 CF68：4D \(32.28 \quad 50 \quad 33 \quad 2 \mathrm{C} \quad 50 \quad 32 \quad 62\) CF70：29 2C \(5428 \quad 50332 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{E}\) B2 CF78：50 \(29 \begin{array}{llllllllllllll} & 2 \mathrm{C} & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 28 & 50 & 31 & 89\end{array}\)

CF80：2C 4 E CF88：50 29 00 5241 00 4D 4F B3
 CF98：32 005033 g0 4 E 50 00 68 CFAD： \(4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 31 \quad 28 \quad 30 \quad 29 \quad 004 \mathrm{~F} \quad 32 \quad 56\) CFA8： \(28 \quad 30 \quad 29 \quad 06 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 33 \quad 28 \quad 30 \quad 55\)
 CFB8：29 \(60 \begin{array}{lllllll}57 & 31 & 28 & 30 & 2 C & 30 & 75\end{array}\) CFCD：29 \(0057 \begin{array}{lllllll}52 & 28 & 30 & 2 C & 30 & 8 D\end{array}\) CFC8： 29 00 \(45 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 32 & 28 & 30 & 29 & 00 & 1 D\end{array}\) CFD日： \(45 \begin{array}{lllllllll}33 & 28 & 30 & 29 & \text { Ø0 } & 54 & 28 & \text { Ø2 }\end{array}\) CFD8：30 2C 3029 øø 4D 3128 F3 CFE日： 30 2C \(3629004 D \quad 32 \quad 28 \mathrm{FD}\)




\section*{Program 2．XOR}

HR 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1990 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS INC． \｛SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
GP \(2 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{5\}\{N\}": POKE5 3280，0：POKE53281，11
QQ 30 IF \(\operatorname{PEEK}(49153)<>24\) OR PE EK（49157）＜＞196 THEN LOAD ＂BP．ML＂，8，1
PC \(40 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(-33333)\)
SD 50 SYS 49152，2，2，1，4， \(0.25, \varnothing\) ．9，0． 02
CJ 60 SYS 49167，1，＂ø0＂，＂Ø＂
QQ 76 SYS 49167，2，＂19＂，＂1＂
ER 80 SYS 49167，3，＂01＂，＂1＂
FC 9ø SYS 49167，4，＂11＂，＂Ø＂
DQ 100 PRINT＂LEARNING PATTERNS
KS 110 PRINT
KD 120 PRINT＂THE TOTAL ERROR I S：＂

BX 130 TIS＝＂000000＂
GK 140 SYS 49164，1
CS 150 PRINT＂TIME SPENT LEARNI NG ：＂\(\quad\) ；TIS
KG 160 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}RESULTS: \｛DOWN\}"
XG 178 SYS49155，＂ø0＂
HE 180 PRINT＂\(\varnothing\) XOR \(\varnothing=" ;\) INT（ 0 \(3(1)+\varnothing .5)\) ；
KH 190 PRINT＂（＂；03（1）；＂）＂
JJ 200 SYS49155，＂10＂
MF 210 PRINT＂1 XOR \(\varnothing=" ;\) INT（Q \(3(1)+6.5)\) ；
JG 22 PRINT＂（＂；03（1）；＂）＂
DM 230 SYS49155，＂ø1＂
BJ 240 PRINT＂\(\varnothing\) XOR \(1=" ;\) INT（ 0 \(3(1)+0.5)\) ；
QE 250 PRINT＂（＂；03（1）；＂）＂
BX 260 SYS 49155，＂11＂
DP 276 PRINT＂ 1 XOR \(1=" ;\) INT（ 0 \(3(1)+\varnothing .5)\) ；
AK 280 PRINT＂（＂；03（1）；＂）＂

\section*{Program 3．ENCODE}

HR 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1990 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS INC． \｛SPACE\}all RIGHTS RESERV ED
GP \(2 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{5\}\{N\}":POKE5 3280，0：POKE53281，11
\(Q Q 30\) IF PEEK（49153）＜＞ 24 OR PE EK（49157）＜＞196 THEN LOAD ＂BP．ML＂，8，1
CM \(40 \quad \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(-11111)\)
GQ 50 SYS \(49152,4,2,4,4,0.25,0\) ．9，6．02
DX 60 SYS 49167，1，＂1000＂，＂0010
MR 70 SYS 49167，2，＂0100＂，＂0001
FQ 80 SYS 49167，3，＂0010＂，＂100ø
DE 96 SYS 49167，4，＂0001＂，＂0100
DQ 100 PRINT＂LEARNING PATTERNS
KS 110 PRINT
KD 120 PRINT＂THE TOTAL ERROR I S：＂
BX 130 TIS＝＂ø000ø日＂
GK 140 SYS 49164，1
JJ 150 PRINT＂TIME SPENT LEARNI NG ：＂；＇TIS：PRINT：PRINT＂ RESULTS：＂
RF 160 PRINT＂\｛3 SPACES\}LAYER \｛6 SPACES\}LAYER \(\{7\) SPACES \(\}\) LAYER＂
SK \(17 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛4 S \(\bar{P} A C E S\} O N E\) \｛8 SPACES \(\}\) TWO \(\{8\) SPACES \(\}\) THREE＂
AC 180 SYYS49155，＂1ø0日＂
CC 190 PRINT＂ \(1\{2\) SPACES\} 0
\｛2 SPACES \(\}\)（ 2 SPACES \(\} \varnothing\)
\｛SPACE \}-->"; INT (O2(1)+の in）；INT（O2（2）+ ■．5）；＂－－＞
DC 200 FOR \(\mathrm{I}=1 \mathrm{TO} 4\)
HB 210 PRINT INT（O3（I）+0.5 ）；
QD 220 NEXT I
PG 230 PRINT
MB 240 SYS \(49155, " \emptyset 10 \emptyset "\)
MS 250 PRINT＂Ø\｛2 SPACES\}1 \｛2 SPACES \(\} \neq\{2\) SPACES \(\} \varnothing\) \｛SPACE \}-->"; INT (O2 (1) + 8 i．5）；INT（02（2）＋ 0.5 ）；＂－－＞ i＇；

PG 260 FOR \(\mathrm{I}=1 \mathrm{TO} 4\)
XE \(27 \emptyset\) PRINT INT（O3（I）+6.5 ）； EH 280 NEXT I
DM 290 PRINT
QE 300 SYS49155，＂0010＂
CP \(31 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\varnothing\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) \｛2 SPACES \(\} 1\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) \｛SPACE \}-->"; INT (O2 (1) + \(\varnothing\) ．5）；INT（O2（2）+6.5 ）；＂－－＞ i＇；

GM 320 FOR \(I=1\) TO 4
JK 330 PRINT INT（O3（I）+6.5 ）；
XP 340 NEXT I
GR 350 PRINT
FK 360 SYS49155，＂ø061＂
JG \(37 \varnothing\) PRINT＂ \(0\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) \｛2 SPACES \(\}\) \｛ 2 SPACES \(\} 1\) \｛SPACE \}-->"; INT (O2 (1) + \(\varnothing\) ．5）；INT（O2（2）＋ 0.5 ）；＂－－＞

SS 380 FOR \(I=1\) TO 4
AR 39の PRINT INT（O3（I）+6.5 ）；
CS 400 NEXT I
SB 410 PRINT


\section*{Robert Bixby}

Here's an electronic jigsaw puzzle with a twist, a slide, and a spin. This mind bender for the 64 will keep you coming back again and again.
Jigsaw puzzles have entertained people for decades, but there's one problem with them: Once you've completed a puzzle, you must either undo your work and start over or get a new puzzle.

Qewb is an animated electronic jigsaw puzzle that solves this problem once and for all. With its revolving game board, rotating pieces, and multiple difficulty levels, Qewb provides an unlimited number of puzzles in a single package.

\section*{Typing it in}

Qewb is written entirely in machine language, so you must use MLX, the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue, to enter it. The MLX prompts, and the values you should enter, are as follows:

\footnotetext{
Starting address:
0801
Ending address:
19A0
}


In Qewb, the double-sided-board option makes for an especially challenging game.

Follow the MLX instructions carefully, and be sure to save a copy of the program to disk or tape before you exit MLX. To start Qewb, simply load and run it as you would any BASIC program.

The object of Qewb is to position as many pieces on the board as possible. In order to do this, you must place the pieces next to one another without leaving gaps. On the lower levels, the pieces are simple and fit together easily. Later, they become more complex and are more difficult to position.

\section*{Game Options}

When you run Qewb, you'll see the first option screen. From here, you can adjust the difficulty of the game in two ways. First, you can make the game harder or easier by pressing H or E , respectively. Second, you can change the game's speed setting: Press \(S\) to slow the game; press F to make it faster. After you've set the difficulty level, press RETURN to continue.

The next option screen describes the game controls and also allows you to pick the type of game that you'll play. You can choose between a revolving or a stationary game board, rotating or nonrotating pieces, and a single- or a double-sided board.

The revolving-board option causes the board to scroll from bottom to top each time a new piece appears. As pieces move off the top of the screen, they reappear at the bottom. Choosing this option generally makes the game easier to play.

The rotating-pieces option causes a piece to rotate as it moves across the board. Each piece rotates a quarter turn as it moves one space. This option
makes placing pieces especially chal－ lenging at greater speeds．

The single－／double－sided board option lets you place pieces on one or both sides of the board，respectively． Gameplay is easier with a single－sided board because you only need to con－ centrate on one side of the board at once．When you＇ve set all the options， press RETURN to begin play．

\section*{Playing the Game}

The game board itself occupies most of the playing screen．Your score，the speed，and the difficulty setting are also displayed．As the game begins，the game board is empty and pieces begin to appear one at a time．Each piece moves directly to the side of the board unless you change its path．If you＇re playing a double－sided game，a piece appears in the center of the board and moves to one side or the other．If you＇re playing a single－sided game，the piece appears on the right side and moves to the left．

You can move a piece toward the top of the board by pressing J．Pressing L moves it toward the bottom of the board．If you haven＇t selected the automatic－rotation option from the sec－ ond option screen，you can rotate a piece by pressing K．

Pieces can be seated manually or automatically．If the current piece comes into contact with another piece as it moves toward the side of the board，the piece seats itself automatical－ ly．Because seating doesn＇t occur imme－ diately upon contact，you＇ll have a brief moment to slide the piece before it＇s permanently positioned．If you want to seat a piece manually，press the space bar；the piece will move directly to the side of the board．

To pause a game at any time，press the RUN／STOP key．To continue play， press any other key．To abort the current game，press the back－arrow key（ - ）．

When a game is over，Qewb prompts you for your name and then displays the high scores for the session． To play another game，press \(Y\) ；to exit to BASIC，press N ．

\section*{Qewh}

9801：0B 08 FF FF 9E \(32 \quad 32 \quad 38\) F2 9809：38 00 EE 98 FF FF 8F 22 D 4

 9821：ØD のD のD ØD のD ØD ØD のD 31 \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}9829: 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 39\end{array}\)

 9841： \(\mathrm{C} 日 \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{AE}\) 日D \(20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 2 \mathrm{E}\)
 9851：C \(0 \quad \mathrm{BD} \quad 43 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 50 \quad 59 \quad 52 \quad 49 \quad 64\) \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}0859: 47 & 48 & 54 & 20 & 31 & 39 & 38 & 39 & \text { C3 }\end{array}\)
 \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}9869: 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & \text { DD } & 43 & 18\end{array}\) 0871：4F \(4 \mathrm{D} \quad 50 \quad 55 \quad 54 \quad 45 \quad 21 \quad 20 \quad \mathrm{~F} 5\)


8881：54 49 4E 4E 53 DD OD 20 29
 0891： \(\mathrm{C} \emptyset \mathrm{Cg} \quad \mathrm{AE} \quad 33 \quad 32 \quad 34 \quad 20 \quad 20 \mathrm{FD}\) 0899：57 \(2 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 57454 \mathrm{E} \quad 44 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 95\) 38A1： \(56 \quad 45 \quad 52 \mathrm{Bg} \mathrm{C} \emptyset \mathrm{C} \emptyset \mathrm{BD}\)＠D 15
 08B1： \(20 \quad 20 \quad 20\) AD AE \(47 \quad 52 \quad 45 \quad 35\) ＠8B9：45 \(4 \mathrm{E} \quad 53 \quad 42 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 52 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 2 \mathrm{C} \quad 1 \mathrm{D}\)日8C1： \(20 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 43 \mathrm{~B} 0 \quad \mathrm{BD} \quad 9 \mathrm{D} \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 6 \mathrm{~B}\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}08 C 9: 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & D 9\end{array}\)

 Ø8E1：CØ BD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD ØD F7日8E9：ØD のD ØD ØD øø øø øø A9 DF
 Ø8F9： 90 20 D2 FF EA EA EA 20 AD 9901：B5 \(18 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 50 \quad 09 \quad 51 \quad 45 \quad 57 \quad\) F1 \(0909: 42 \quad 72 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 62 \quad 49 \quad 58 \quad 42 \mathrm{CB}\) 6911：59 \(43 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \quad 63 \quad 6 \mathrm{~F} \quad 6 \mathrm{D} \quad 56\) 9919：70 \(75 \begin{array}{llllllll}75 & 65 & 21 & 20 & 62 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 43\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}0921: 4 \mathrm{~F} & 4 \mathrm{~B} & 53 & 33 & 32 & 34 & 20 & 77 & 65\end{array}\) Ø929： \(2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \sigma \quad 77 \quad 45 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 44 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 56\) 0931： \(45 \quad 52 \quad 73 \quad 55 \quad 49 \quad 54 \quad 45 \quad 20 \quad 84\) 6939： 32 30 \(30 \quad 30 \quad 67 \quad 52 \quad 45 \quad 45 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 6 \mathrm{D}\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}0941: 53 & 42 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 52 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 2 \mathrm{C} & 20 & 6 \mathrm{E} & 76\end{array}\) 0949：63 2ø \(32 \quad 37 \quad 34 \quad 30 \quad 35 \quad 20 \quad\) BB 9951： 21 日A 20 5F ØD 4C 60 日F D9 9959：A 日 日® A5 C5 C9 92 D 06 CA 0961：A9 Øロ 8D E4 18 60 C9 \(07 \quad 25\) 9969：D 04 A9 01 D 0488 D 866 \(0971: E 9\) AD 1B D4 29 g1 4C 63 DD


 6991： 20 20 47 ब1 \(0 D \quad 65 \quad 20 \quad 53 \quad C 4\) 0999：10 \(05 \quad 05 \quad 04 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad \mathrm{~B} 7\)
 09A9： 41 4B \(45 \quad 53 \quad 20 \quad 47414 \mathrm{D}\) FA \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { 日9B1：} 45 & 20 & 48 & 41 & 52 & 44 & 45 & 52 & \text { 日C }\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { 99B9：2C } & 20 & 12 & 65 & 92 & 20 & 4 D & 41 & 73\end{array}\) \(09 \mathrm{Cl}: 4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 45 \quad 53 \quad 20 \quad 49 \begin{array}{llllll}54 & 20 & 45 & 58\end{array}\) 99C9： \(415314945 \quad 52\) gD \(20 \quad 12\) E7 09D1： \(66 \quad 92 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{D} 41 \quad 4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 45 \quad 53\) A9 99D9：20 \(\quad 47 \quad 41\) 4D 45 20 \(\quad 46\) 09E1：53 \(54 \quad 45 \quad 52 \quad\) 2C \(2612 \quad 73\) F9
 99F1： \(49 \quad 54 \quad 20 \quad 53 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 57 \quad 45 \quad 8 \mathrm{~A}\)
 ØAด1：52 \(45 \begin{array}{llllllll}53 & 53 & 20 & 12 & 72 & 45 & \text { A2 }\end{array}\) ดA09：54 \(55 \begin{array}{llllllll}52 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 92 & 20 & 54 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & \mathrm{D} 8\end{array}\) 0A11：20 \(2 \mathrm{AD} \quad 41 \quad 4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 45 \quad 20 \quad 53 \quad 45 \mathrm{FB}\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}0 A 19: 4 C & 45 & 43 & 54 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 4 \mathrm{E} & 0 \emptyset & 76\end{array}\) ØA21：A9 93 2の D2 FF A2 ØA A \(\emptyset\) 5F
 ఏA31：A2 \(69 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset \quad 67\) 20 D2 FF C8 7C ØA39：4C 30 ØA A曰 ØØ B9 7A Ø9 AF ØA41：99 32 Ø4 A9 Aø 99 5A Ø4 ED ØA49：B9 8E \(\emptyset 9 \quad 99\) AA \(\emptyset 4\) A9 A \(\emptyset\) F1 ØA51：99 D2 94 C8 C C 14 9＠E5 51 ØA59：A9 C8 8D 6 F O4 A9 C5 8D BC ØA61：58 Ø4 A9 C6 8D E7 Ø4 A9 02
 ØA71：A9 0199 5A D8 C8 CC E2 99 ØA79：18 9＠F5 9D D2 D8 E8 EC \(\emptyset \mathrm{F}\) ØA81：E5 18 90 \(\begin{array}{llllllll} & \text { F7 } & \text { A9 } & 82 & 99 & 5 A & 63\end{array}\) 9A89：D8 C8 C6 14 9 9 F6 9D D2 84 9A91：D8 E8 E6 14 9ß F8 A5 C5 23 ØA99：C9 40 F® FA C9 ØE DØ 10 A8 ØAA1：CE E2 18 AD E2 18 D \(\emptyset 4 \mathrm{~F}\) 1C ØAA9：A9 g1 8D E2 18 4C F8 日A Ag ØAB1：C9 1D D 12 EE E2 18 AD \(\emptyset E\) \(\emptyset A B 9: E 218\) C9 \(14 \begin{array}{llllll} & 90 & 39 & \text { A9 } & 13 & 8 F\end{array}\) ØAC1：8D E2 18 4C F8 ØA C9 ØD AD のAC9：D 10 CE E5 18 AD E5 18 DD ØAD1：DØ 25 A9 01 8D E5 18 4C 5D gAD9：F8 ØA C9 15 D 12 EE E5 ØA ดAE1：18 AD E5 18 C9 14 9Ø ØE 7A ЯAE9：A9 13 8D E5 18 4C F8 ØA 95 ØAF1：C9 日1 D 03 4C Ag 日C 2092 ØAF9：FE ØA 4C 6D ØA A2 ØØ Aの EB

 वB11： \(73 \begin{array}{lllllllll}45 & 54 & 26 & 53 & 50 & 45 & 43 & 68\end{array}\)日B19：49 \(41 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 20 \quad 50 \quad 52 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 50 \quad 6 \mathrm{~A}\) ดВ \(21: 45 \quad 52 \quad 54 \quad 49 \quad 45 \quad 53 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 65\)

QB29：4E \(46 \quad 204741\) 4D 45 2E E8

 ØB41：49 \(47 \quad 48 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 49 \quad 47 \quad 48 \quad 54 \quad\) E7冋B49：45 \(44 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 45 \quad 54 \begin{array}{lllll}54 & 45 & 45\end{array}\) ØB51：52 日D 20 20 20 20 20 20 BB
 \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}0 B 61: & 43 & 48 & 41 & 4 E & 47 & 45 & 26 & 53 & 1 B\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\emptyset B 69: 45 & 54 & 54 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 47 & 2 \mathrm{C} & \text { ØD } & 4 \mathrm{~B}\end{array}\) ӨB71：20 \(2 \begin{array}{lllllllll} & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 87\end{array}\)日B79：20 \(\quad 50 \quad 52 \quad 45 \quad 53 \quad 53 \quad 20 \quad 12 \quad 8 \mathrm{C}\)日B81： \(7245 \quad 54 \quad 55 \quad 524 \mathrm{E} \quad 92\) 20 13 ØB89：20 \(244 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \quad 50 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 41 \quad 59 \quad 40\)
 \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { बB99：} & \text { AA } & 92 & 2 \sigma & 41 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 44 & 20 & 12 \\ 77\end{array}\) GBAl： \(6 \mathrm{C} \quad 92 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 45 \quad 59 \quad 53 \quad 20\) Al ØВA9：4D \(4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 56\) gBBl：5A 4 C \(45 \quad 20 \quad 50 \quad 49 \begin{array}{llllll}45 & 43 & 28\end{array}\) ดBB9：45 日D \(20 \quad 2 \sigma \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 9 D\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\| B C l & : 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta \\ \mathrm{D} 7\end{array}\) ØBC9：55 \(50 \quad 20 \quad 41 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 44 \quad 20 \quad 44 \mathrm{BE}\) ØBD1： \(4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 57 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad\) ØD \(\quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20\) El
 बBE1： \(92 \begin{array}{lllllllll} & 20 & 4 \mathrm{~B} & 45 & 59 & 20 & 52 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 46\end{array}\) ØBE 9：54 \(41 \begin{array}{llllllll}54 & 45 & 53 & 20 & 50 & 49 & 5 E\end{array}\) ØBE1：45 \(43 \quad 45\) ØD 20 20 20 20 20 D6 \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { बBF9 } & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 20 & 12 & 73 \\ 47\end{array}\) øCø1：50 \(41 \begin{array}{llllllll}43 & 45 & 42 & 41 & 52 & 92 & 9 C\end{array}\) ØC09：20 \(44 \quad 524 \mathrm{~F} 50 \quad 53\) 20 50 El ØC 11： \(49 \begin{array}{lllllllll}45 & 43 & 45 & \text { 日D } & 20 & 2 \emptyset & 20 & 25\end{array}\) のC19：12 \(\quad 5 \mathrm{~F} \quad 92 \quad 20 \quad 48 \quad 41 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 54 \quad 9 \mathrm{~A}\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { ØC } 21: 53 & 20 & 47 & 41 & 4 D & 45 & 2 C & 20 & D F\end{array}\) ØC29：12 \(\quad 72 \quad 75 \quad 6 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 73 \quad 74 \quad 6 \mathrm{~F} \quad 1 \mathrm{C}\) ØC31：70 \(92 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 20 & 50 & 41 & 55 & 53 & 45 & 7 A\end{array}\) ØС39：53 \(200 \quad 47 \quad 41 \quad 4 \mathrm{D} \quad 45 \quad 90 \quad 72 \quad \mathrm{Fl}\) ØC41： \(4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 12 \quad 54 \quad 92\) 41 \(54 \begin{array}{llllll}59 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 75\end{array}\)

 \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}0 C 59: 54 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 47 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 72 & 60\end{array}\)

 \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}9 C 71: 4 \mathrm{~F} & 4 \mathrm{E} & 52 & 45 & 12 & 56 & 92 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & \mathrm{Cl}\end{array}\)曰C79： \(4 \mathrm{C} \quad \begin{array}{llllllll}56 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 47 & 20 & 20 & 64 & \mathrm{BA}\end{array}\) ดC81： \(4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 55 \quad 42 \mathrm{4C} 45 \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 12 \mathrm{53}\) F9 ØC89：92 \(49 \begin{array}{llllllll}49 & 45 & 44 & 20 & 20 & 73 & 7 \emptyset\end{array}\) ＠C91：49 \(4 \mathrm{E} \quad 47 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 45\) 2D \(12 \begin{array}{lllllll}53 & \text { E5 }\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}8 C 99: 92 & 49 & 44 & 45 & 44 & 20 & 20 & A g & A D\end{array}\) ØCA1：\(\emptyset \emptyset \quad \mathrm{B} 9 \quad \emptyset 9\) 日B \(\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad 07 \quad 20 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset\) ØCA9：FE C8 4C A2 ดC AØ ØØ A2 2D
 gCB9： 93 日B F0 07 20 D2 FF C8 02 ØCC1：4C B8 ØC A2 ØA Aの ØF 18 E2 ØCC9：20 F \(\emptyset \mathrm{FF}\) AD EA 18 ØA ØA DE ØCD1：日A 日A A8 A2 日0 B9 60 日C 64 gCD 9： 20 D2 FF C8 E8 Eg 10 9 9 BE ØCE1：F4 A2 ØC AØ ØF 18 2の FØ B2 ØCE 9：FF AD E9 18 日A GA ØA ӨA C2 ＠CF1：A8 A2 日g B9 40 日C 20 D2 E7 ØCF9：FF C8 E8 E6 10 90 F4 A2 BE ØDØ1：\(\emptyset E \quad A \emptyset \quad \emptyset F \quad 18 \quad 2 \emptyset \mathrm{E} \emptyset \quad \mathrm{FF}\) AD \(2 \emptyset\) ØD09：EB 18 ดA ØA ดA ØA A8 A2 6D ØD11：Ø日 B9 8 日 ØC 2 D 2 FF C8 7F ØD19：E8 Eg 10 90 F4 A5 C5 C9 7E ØD21：40 FØ FA C9 ØD D 0 日B AD Ø3 ØD29：EB \(18 \quad 1849\) 日1 8D EB 18 4C 11 ＠D31：56 0D C9 16 D8 ØB AD E9 4C 0D39：18 \(49 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 49 & 8 D & \text { E9 } & 18 & 4 C & 56 & 49\end{array}\) ØD41：ØD C9 1F D \(\mathrm{D}^{\circ}\) ØB AD EA 1842 ØD49：49 01 8D EA 18 4C 56 ØD 54 9D51：C9 Ø1 D 0 C9 60 A5 C5 C9 36 ØD59： 40 D \(\emptyset\) FA 4 C A \(\quad\) 日C 2087 E8 ØD61：0D AD E2 18 4A 8D E6 18 B9 ＠D69：A9 \(19 \quad 38\) ED E5 18 8D E7 17 ＠D71：18 AD E2 18 C9 10 90 0292日D79：A9 बF 8D E8 18 Aด 日0 8C 3C ØD81：F3 18 8C F2 18 60 EA A9 1 E ØD89：93 20 D2 FF Aø Øø A9 ØF 37 0D91：99 Ø0 D8 99 Ø0 D9 99 Øø C7 ØD99：DA \(99 \quad 60\) DB C8 D 6 EF A9 58 ØDA1：FF 8D ØE D4 8D ØF D4 A9 2A GDA9：80 8D 12 D4 A9 \(28 \quad 85 \mathrm{FB}\) EB ØDB1：A9 8485 FC A 804 A 9 A 0 2B GDB9：91 FB Ag 2391 FB A5 FB A5 ØDC1： \(18 \quad 69 \quad 28 \quad 85 \mathrm{FB} 9 \emptyset \quad 62 \mathrm{E} 6 \mathrm{AC}\) 0DC9：FC A5 FB C9 CØ DØ E5 AØ 9D

\section*{Qewb}

0DD1： 64 A9 A0 99 06 0499 C0 0A ØDD9： 07 C8 C 024 9Ø F3 \(60 \quad 62\) 1B ØDE1：ED 18 AD ED 18 C9 9490 9E ØDE9：05 A9 00 8D ED \(18 \quad 60\) A2 FC ØDE1：06 AØ \(2 \varnothing\) CA D6 FD 88 Dø 45 ØDF9：FA 60 C4 60 2E 80 C4 60 A5


 ØE19：22 \(60 \quad 04\) E0 02 62 07 20 B4 वE21：46 \(40 \quad 06 \quad 60 \quad 06 \quad 60 \quad 06 \quad 6055\) ØE29： \(06 \quad 60 \quad 97\) E® \(46 \quad 62 \quad 97\) E® F9 ØE 31：46 62 ØE \(76 \quad 26\) 64 ØE 7611 ØE 39：26 64 C4 602 E 80 C4 607 D ØE41：2E \(80 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 40 \quad 84 \mathrm{E} 4 \quad 62 \quad 728 \mathrm{C}\) ØE49：27 20 日F Fl 6666 gF Fb CD
 ＠E59：C6 C0 445731 F 0 EA 22 4C 0E61：0F 8C E4 Eの AE Aの E4 Eの 75
 ØE71：44 40 22 Eの 88 Eの E8 80 2C ØE79：E2 20 C6 3113 6C 638 C 98 ØE81：C8 \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}36 & 28 & 14 & 28 & 14 & 28 & 14 & C B\end{array}\) ØE89：28 14 Aの Aの 262020 AØ 3 F
 ØE99：2の 20 C4 60 8® 40 20 10 C1 ØEA1： 0808040201 A9 20 A2 \(00 \quad 26\) ØEA9：9D 8B बE E8 Eの 1090 F8 29 ØEB1：AD EC 18 ga ga ga an ag Fl ØEB9：00 BD 03 日E 99 FB 0D E8 46 ØEC1：C8 C 90898 F4 AD ED 18 CE ØEC9： 0 A AA BD FB gD 8D 9B 9 E Fg ØED1：E8 BD FB gD 8D 9C ØE A2 BF ØED9：00 AD 9B ØE 3D 9D 9E F0 23 ØEE1： 05 A9 Ag 9D 8B ØE AD 9C 65 ØEE9：0E 3D 9D 日E F6 65 A9 Aø 8＠ ØEF1：9D 93 0E E8 E＠ 08 90 E1 3C GEF9：60 gC वC \(90 \quad 04 \quad 28 \quad 0450\) E3 のF01：04 \(78 \quad 04 \mathrm{Ag} 04 \mathrm{C8} 04 \mathrm{~F} 0 \quad 06\) ØF09：04 \(18 \quad 6540 \quad 65 \quad 68 \quad 059838\)

 बF21： 06 F8 \(96 \quad 2097 \quad 48 \quad 97 \quad 781 B\) ØF29： \(07 \quad 98 \quad 67 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 67\) ø日 D8 28 EF ØF31：D8 50 D8 78 D8 A8 D8 C8 36 छF39：D8 F6 D8 18 D9 40 D9 6888 ØF41：D9 96 D9 B8 D9 E＠D9 0845 0F49：DA 30 DA 58 DA 80 DA A8 F8 gF51：DA D6 DA F8 DA 20 DB 4853 6F59：DB 78 DB 98 DB C 6 DB A5 C5
 ØF69：AD EA 18 Dø 0320 E4 13 BE ØF71：A9 वC 8D FB gE AD EB 18 EF gF79：Fg 04 A9 \(1 E\) D 062 A9 121 C ØF81：8D FA ØE AD 1B D4 29 ØF 4F ØF89：CD E8 18 B6 F6 8D EC 18 B6 ØF91：18 69 61 8D EE 1818 6D 84 gF99：1B D4 2903 8D Eg 0D 28 F9 ØFAl：A5 ØE 26 2の 13205909 F 0 ØFA9：A9 00 8D F0 18202111 Fl ØFB1：2の Fg ØD CE EF 18 D 021 4D ØFB9：AD E7 18 8D EF 18 AD E9 A9 ØFCl：18 D6 63 2の 2 B 1の AD EB 63 ØFC9：18 D6 05 AD E4 18 F＠ 0613 ØFD1：26 B3 104 C DA 0F 20 D9 E 6
 ØEE1：57 10 20 F6 GD 4C AE ØF C8 gEE9：C9 22 D \(\varnothing 6920 \mathrm{FF} 102061\) ØFF1：FG ØD 4C AE GF C9 2A D \(\emptyset \quad 05\) ØFF9：09 26 10 11 2б F0 0D 4C E2 1001：AE 日F C9 25 D \(\varnothing 6920\) 2B DD 1009：10 20 Fの GD 4C AE OF C9 2D
 1019：D6 93 A5 C5 C9 48 D 6 FA 83 1021：A5 C5 C9 46 E6 FA 4C AE 7D 1029：日F \(01 \quad 206311 \mathrm{AD}\) ED 187 E 1031：8D 2A 10 EE ED 18 AD ED AC 1039：18 C9 049065 A9 60 8D BD 1041：ED 1820 A5 GE 26 A9 1112 1049：Fg 99 AD 2A 16 8D ED 1827 1051：20 A5 GE 4C 2111 AD EB 66 1059：18 D6 05 AD E4 18 FG 29 C 7 1061：20 6311 CE FA 日E 20 A9 73 1069：11 FG 13 EE EA OE 20 2111 1871：11 \(68 \quad 68 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{FO} \quad 18 \mathrm{DG} \quad 63 \mathrm{AB}\)

1079：4C 6014 4C 60 日F A9 01 B2 1081：8D Fg 182021114 C 61 Fg 1089：10 206311 EE FA OE 20 D6 1091：A9 11 Fg 13 CE FA GE 20 B 8 1099：21 116868 AD Fø 18 DØ 54 10A1： 034 C 60144 C 60 ØF A9 4 F 10A9：01 8D Fg 182021114 C 41 1のB1：8A 10206311 CE FA \(0 E\) 1D 10B9：28 A9 11 F 013 EE FA 0 E DD 10C1：20 21116868 AD Eg 18 D 6 10C9：D8 03 4C \(60144 \mathrm{C} \quad 60\) ØF 44 10D1：A9 61 8D F0 18 4C 2111 GD 10D9：20 6311 EE EA OE 26 A9 ED 1ØE1：11 Fø 13 CE FA ØE \(2 \emptyset 2187\) 10E9：11 \(6868 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{F} \varnothing 18 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 6321\) 10F1：4C \(60144 \mathrm{C} \quad 60\) 0F A9 012 B 10F9：8D F0 18 4C 21112063 D5 1101：11 CE FB 0E 20 A9 11 F6 7A 1109：03 EE FB GE 4C 211120 F1 1111：63 11 EE FB 日E 20 A9 11 lC 1119：F0 63 CE FB 日E 4C 211183 1121：20 FC 11 BD 8B ØE C9 Aø 59 1129：D 679119 AD EE 189124 1131：21 BD 8F बE C9 Ag Dø 979 F 1139：91 1B AD EE 189123 BD 9A 1141：93 0E C9 A6 D® 9791 1D D6 1149：AD EE \(18 \quad 91 \quad 25\) BD 97 GE 77 1151：C9 Ag D 0791 lF AD EE 5E 1159：18 9127 C8 E8 Eの 0490 C 9 1161：C2 6020 FC 11 BD 8B बE 75 1169：C9 A6 Dø 日8 A9 20 9119 3D 1171：A9 बF 9121 BD 8 F ØE C9 82 1179：AØ Dø Ø8 A9 \(2 \varnothing 91\) 1B A9 E2 1181：6F 9123 BD 93 ØE C9 Aø D8 1189：Dø 08 A9 2691 1D A9 \(9 F\) Bg 1191：91 25 BD 97 ØE C9 Aø Dø Aø 1199： 08 A9 20 91 1F A9 OF 9196 11A1：27 C8 E8 Eg 64 90 BE 60 F4 11A9：20 FC 11 A9 608 FB 1117 11B1：BD 8B बE C9 26 Fg 99 B1 7C 11B9：19 C9 20 Fg 63 EE FB 11 CA 11C1：BD 8F 日E C9 26 F6 99 B1 8D 11C9：1B C9 26 Fg 93 EE FB 11 DB 11D1：BD 93 日E C9 26 Fg 09 Bl 9 E 11D9：1D C9 26 F 063 EE FB 11 EC 11E1：BD 97 GE C9 26 Fg g9 Bl AF 11E9：1F C9 28 Fg 63 EE EB 11 FD 11F1：C8 E8 E 6490 BA AD FB D5 11F9：11 60 90 AD FB 日E 日A AA 6E 1201：A 06 BD FC OE 99190066 1209：BD 2E 日F 9921 00 E8 C8 B6 1211：C0 08 90 EE AC FA OE A2 A8 1219：00 60 EA A9 0485 FC A9 27 1221：28 85 FB Ag 65 Bl FB C9 94 1229：A6 F6 GE A9 0485 FC A9 10 1231：28 85 FB C8 C 62390 ED 78 1239：60 A5 FB \(186928 \quad 85\) FB EA 1241：90 92 E6 FC A5 FB C9 C 9 4C 1249：Dø DB AD F2 1829 7F C9 DF 1251：7D 906160 AD F2 1818 FF 1259：69 01 8D F2 18 90 93 EE 4B 1261：F3 18 4C \(26 \quad 12\) AD EB 18 A8
 1271：03 4C CE 12 A9 2885 FB 1A 1279：85 FD A9 6485 FC A9 D8 A1 1281：85 FE 8C F1 18 B1 FD 48 A 4 1289：A9 0F 91 FD B1 FB 48 A9 10 1291：20 91 FB 886891 FB 68 CC 1299：91 FD C8 AD EB 18 Fg 05 Ag
 12A9：B9 AC Fl 18 A5 FB \(18 \quad 69\) 4C 12B1：28 85 FB 85 FD 90 9D E6 77 12B9：FE E6 FC C9 C 6 D 6 A3 A9 8D 12C1：04 85 FC A9 2885 FB AC 7 F 12C9：El 18 4C 26 12 A9 2885 E5 12D1：FB 85 FD A9 6485 EC A9 89 12D9：D8 85 FE 8 C El 1888 Bl 27 12E1：FD 48 A9 gF 91 FD Bl FB 21 12E9：48 A9 2091 FB C8 6891 lF 12F1：FB \(6891 \mathrm{FD} 88 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 15 \mathrm{~B} \varnothing 62\) 12F9：E5 AC F1 18 A5 FB 1869 B2 1361：28 85 FB 85 FD 9004 E6 95 1309：FE E6 FC A5 FB C9 C \(\varnothing\) D 0 BB 1311：CD A9 6485 FC A9 2885 C5 1319：FB AC Fl \(18 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 26 \quad 12\) EE 36

1321：F2 18 AD F2 18 D 6 g3 EE A4 1329：F3 18 AD F2 \(18 \quad 29\) 3F C9 E1
 1339：Bø 63 EE E8 18 AD F2 18 5A 1341：29 3F C9 3F D6 日A AD E7 EA 1349：18 C9 02 90 03 CE E7 1872 1351：AD F2 \(18 \quad 29\) 7F C9 7F Dg 93 1359： 63 20 87 ØD AØ 06 B9 A4 E7 1361：13 F6 67 20 D2 FF C8 4C A4 1369：5F 13 AD F3 18 AE F2 1872 1371：20 CD BD A＠øø B9 A9 13 2A 1379：Fg 07 2ø D2 FF C8 4C 76 3D 1381：13 A9 1938 ED E7 18 AA 2C 1389：A9 øб 20 CD BD Aø 00 B9 8F 1391：AE \(13 \mathrm{~F} 0 \quad 07 \quad 20\) D2 FF C8 77 1399：4C 90 13 AE E8 18 A9 0052 13A1：4C CD BD 137363 øD øg 8D 13A9： 0 D 7370 ØD ø0 ØD 646978



 13D1：20 4141 FF gF AF \(26 \quad 05 \quad 99\)


 13F1：FF 4141 A9 \(2 \mathrm{D} \quad 85 \quad 1985 \quad 62\) 13F9：1D A9 5585 1B 85 1F A9 F2 1401：04 85 1A 85 1C A9 D8 85 E6 1409：1E 8520 A 901 A2 06 B1 EB 1411：19 99 B4 13 B1 1D 99 D4 FD 1419：13 C8 Cø 1E 9ø F1 Aø 0684 1421：Bl 1B 9119 Bl 1F 91 1D F6 1429：C8 Cb 1E 90 F3 A5 1C 85 A6 1431：1A A5 2685 1E A5 1B 856 F 1439：19 85 1D \(186928 \quad 85\) 1B 86 1441：85 1F 9084 E6 1C E6 26 DB 1449：E8 E6 1690 D1 A0 00 B9 B4 1451：B4 \(13 \begin{array}{lllllll}91 & 19 & \text { B9 } & \text { D4 } & 13 & 91 & 35\end{array}\)
 1461：C0 15 A2 日0 86 C6 BD 92 E 1469：15 Fø 07 20 D2 FF E8 4C EF 1471：67 14 Ag gの 8C F8 \(18 \quad 20 \mathrm{FE}\) 1479：CF FF C9 6D F6 26 C9 14 5B 1481：DG 99 AC F8 18 FG Fg 8868 1489：8C F8 18 C9 5B B6 E8 C9 0F 1491：20 90 E4 AC F8 18 99 19 C9 1499：19 C8 8C F8 18 C 608 B0 26 14A1：16 4C \(78 \quad 14\) AC F8 18 A9 5B 14A9：28 \(99 \begin{array}{lllllll}19 & 19 & \text { C8 } & 8 C & \text { F8 } & 18 & 7 E\end{array}\) 14B1：C0 08 Bø 03 4C A5 14 AD 51 14B9：F3 18 CD \(0919902 \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{Fg} 7 \mathrm{E}\) 14C1： 65 B \(\emptyset \quad\) ØD 4C 6515 AD F2 CC 14C9：18 CD F9 18 96 1C F6 1A 23 14D1：EA AD F2 18 8D F9 18 AD EC 14D9：F3 18 8D 0919 Ag 00 B9 49 14E1：19 \(19 \begin{array}{lllllll}99 & 29 & 19 & \text { C8 C0 } & 08 & 18\end{array}\) 14E9：90 F5 20 EC 15 A9 932041 14F1：D2 FF 26 C 615 A9 13 2ø 29 14F9：D2 FF A 606 A9 1120 D2 44 1501：FF C8 C6 09 9б F6 A2 08 B3 1509：8E F8 18 A9 ØC 20 A9 159 F 1511：AC F8 18 B9 F9 18 AA B9 AD 1519：69 1920 CD BD AØ Øб A9 69 1521：2E 20 D2 FF C8 C0 0A 90 B2 1529：F6 A9 6D 20 D2 FF A9 9158 1531：26 D2 FF A9 15 26 A9 154 C 1539：AD F8 18 ØA ØA＠A AA AØ 8A 1541：00 BD 2919 C9 20909788 1549：C9 5B B \(\varnothing\) 63 2Ø D2 FF E8 AA 1551：C8 C 6890 EC CE F8 18 C6 1559：A9 ØD 2ø D2 FF AD F8 18 8D 1561：C9 FF D6 A7 A6 60 B9 8604 1569：15 FG 日A \(18698099 \quad 96\) A3 1571：07 C8 4C 67 15 A5 C5 C9 E5 1579：19 D 603 4C \(56 \quad 99\) C9 27 EA 1581：D 0 F3 4C FB 16 16 日C 9164 1589：19 2601676169 0E 3F 60 1591：\(\varnothing 61213\) 9B 20 2の 20 20 28 3E 1599：20 20202020202020 C3 15A1：CE \(12 \begin{array}{llllllllllll} & 41 & 4 D & 45 & 3 A & 20 & 60 & 68\end{array}\) 15A9：Ag øg 8D BF 15 A9 \(12 \quad 2665\) 15B1：D2 FE A9 1D 26 D2 FF C8 61 15B9：CC BE 15 90 F5 \(6015 \mathrm{~A} \square \mathrm{E} 1\) 15C1：00 А9 АӨ 99 60 0499 g6 47

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1711：20 BA FF A9 日B A2 74 A0 05 1719：16 20 BD FF 20 C 6 FF A2 B8 1721：ØF 20 C6 FF 26 E4 FF 26 6C 1729：D2 FF C9 ØD D6 F6 20 D2 40 1731：FF A9 98 AA A8 20 BA FF B6 1739：A9 ØA A2 75 AØ 1620 BD C5 1741：FF A9 El 85 FB A9 1885 AA 1749：FC A9 FB A2 99 A 1920 AB 1751：D8 FF A2 日F 28 C6 FF 20 6D 1759：E4 FF 20 D2 FF C9 ØD Dø 3D 1761：F6 A9 0D 20 D2 FF A9 08 0B 1769：20 C3 FF A9 日F 20 C3 FF B3 1771：20 CC FF A2 0085 C 66011 1779：A9 ØF A2 Ø8 Aの 日F 26 BA 51
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Desktop publishing for the 128 D (or the 128 with 64 K video RAM upgrade). News Maker 128 can be used to create professional looking newsletters, reports, signs and posters. It can be used as a stand-alone program or in combination with word processing or graphics software. It uses standard sequential files for "pouring" text into user-defined columns. Full page layout, pop-down menus, smooth screen scrolling, font selection, a note pad, frechand drawing, pixel edit, REU support, and a sideways printing utility are among the many features available.

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\section*{SKETCHPAD 128}

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This excellent alignment program is a must-have for every Commodore owner. Easy to use, it helps you to align your drive so that it runs just as if it were new! The simple instructional manual and on-screen help prompt you through the alignment procedure and help you adjust the speed and head stop of your drives. It even includes instructions on how to load the alignment program when nothing else will load!

Don;t be caught short! We get more Red Label orders for this program than any other program we sell. Save yourself the expense! Order now, keep it in your library, and use it often!

Works on the 64, 128 and SX64 for the 1541, 1571, 1541-II and compatible third party drives.

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You get a total of 10 games for less than the price of many single titles! This package includes: Galactic Frontier, a graphic, space exploration game where your mission is to find new life forms; Torchbearer, a role-playing, graphic adventure game; Revenge of the Moon Goddess, a collection of four adventure games; and Eye of the Inca a second collection of four adventure games.

Ten games in all, with a total suggested list price of \(\$ 90\).

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> Quick reflexes are what you'll need to master this fast-paced, arcade-style game for the 64. Game paddles or joystick required.

The circus is in town. The show's about to begin. But wait, where did all those balloons come from? They're floating around the top of the tent and you-a lowly clown-have been elected to get them down.

Suddenly, you have an idea. You insert a straight pin through your cap and climb onto a trampoline. You begin to bounce. There's a balloon directly overhead. Just maybe. . . . Now, one big jump. Wham! You just scored in Pinhead.

Pinhead is an addictive, fast-action game written entirely in machine language. The object of this game is to pop as many balloons as you can using a clown that you bounce from a trampoline. As the game proceeds, the balloons and the clown move ever faster, ultimately reaching a frenetic pace.

\section*{Getting Started}

Since Pinhead is written in machine language, you'll need to type it in using \(M L X\), the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When MLX prompts you, respond with the values given below.

\section*{Starting address 0801 \\ Ending address 17C0}

When you've finished typing in the program, be sure to save a copy of it before exiting MLX.

Pinhead loads and runs like a BASIC program. When you're ready to play, plug a set of game paddles into port 1 or a joystick into port 2. Then load the program and type RUN. For a paddle-controlled game (the default), press f1; for joystick control, press f 3.

\section*{Point of Attack}

When the game begins, your clown stands poised on a trampoline at the bottom of the screen. Your score and the number of clowns remaining (four) are indicated at the top. After a moment,
balloons begin to drift across the screen. Pick out a balloon to pop and use the game paddles or the joystick to maneuver the trampoline under it. Then, when you're ready, press the fire button to launch the clown from the trampoline.

If you strike the target balloon at an angle, the clown will change direction. Position the trampoline beneath the descending clown. The closer the clown is to the center of the trampoline when it lands, the higher it bounces. To give the trampoline extra spring, hold down the fire button. If the bouncing clown misses the trampoline and hits the ground, you lose a life.


Acrophobics beware! You'll soar to dizzying heights to pop these balloons.

Scoring is based on the size and speed of the balloons you pop. The smaller and faster a balloon is, the more points you receive for popping it. Also, you're awarded an extra life every 2000 points.

As the game progresses, the clown and balloons move faster. Once you've scored 300 points, the clown speeds up. At 500 points, the balloons start moving faster. At the 1500 -point mark, the clown speeds up again. The last increase occurs at the 2000 -point barrier, when the balloons reach maximum speed.

The game ends when you no long-
er have any clowns．To start a new game，press the fire button．

Pinhead
0801：0E \(08 \quad 25\) Ø0 \(9 \mathrm{E} \quad 32 \quad 30 \quad 36\)
 0811：11 D 09 EF 8D 11 D 78 CC 0819：A9 \(34 \quad 85\) g1 Ag C4 B9 \(\begin{array}{llllll} & 3 C & 93\end{array}\) 9821：08 99 F8 g0 Eg \(83 \mathrm{Bg} \quad 06 \quad 37\) 0829：B9 E7 \(08 \quad 99 \quad 330388\) D 032 9831：ED A9 \(64 \quad 85\) 2D A9 4185 9F
 0841：59 4A 16 B9 \(58 \quad 09 \quad 99\) E8 F1 0849：07 C8 D 0 F7 EE 02 Ø1 EE 19 0851：05 Ø1 C6 F9 DØ ED A2 0323 ஏ859：20 \(34 \quad 93\) Fg 33 C9 97 D 095 \(0861: 16\) A2 日1 \(2 \varnothing 34\) 03 D 0 日A A \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}0869: A 2 & 04 & 20 & 34 & 03 & 18 & 69 & 07 & 65\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}0871: 10 & 05 & A 2 & \text { gE } & 20 & 34 & 93 & 85 & 5 D\end{array}\) 0879：A8 A5 A7 85 A9 A5 EE 85 FB 9881：F7 A5 FF 85 F8 20 6C 9373 0889：A5 F8 85 FF A5 F7 85 FE 72 0891：E8 \(20 \quad 34\) Ø3 \(\mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad 19 \mathrm{Ag} \quad 92 \quad\) Ø3 9899：D6 1D 85 A6 18 A5 FC 65 2B 68A1：A6 85 F7 A5 FD 65 A7 85 1A

 Ø8B9：A8 A2 \(98 \quad 20 \quad 34 \quad 03\) D6 DA F3
 98C9：34 \(63 \quad 18 \quad 69 \quad 04\) A8 D0 E7 9A \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}98 D 1: E 8 & 20 & 34 & 03 & D 0 & \text { 日A A2 } & \text { 日2 } & \text { 日B }\end{array}\) の8D9： \(20 \quad 34 \quad 93 \quad 18 \quad 69 \quad 66\) D 0 ED DB日8E1：A2 \(08 \quad 20 \quad 34 \quad 03\) D日 E6 A9 5F Ø8E9： 0085 A7 A4 FB FO ØC 96 5C 08F1：FA 2A 26 A7 C6 FB CA D D D5 68F9：F2 A8 6048 B1 FE 85 FA CD 09ø1：A9 \(98 \quad 85 \mathrm{FB} 68 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{FE} \mathrm{D} 日 \mathrm{FE}\) 6909： 02 C6 FF C6 FE CØ E7 D0 D5
 6919：37 85 Ø1 58 4C Ø6 50 A4 75 g921：A8 \(\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad 22\) A5 F7 38 E5 A8 77 6929： B 6 03 C6 F8 \(38 \quad 85\) F7 A5 2A 6931：FC E5 A8 B 0 02 C6 FD 85 08 6939：FC Bl F7 8891 FC 98 Dg 40 6941：F8 C4 A9 Fg ØA B1 F7 C6 13 6949：FD C6 E8 C6 A9 10 EC E6 E5 6951： 61 EA EA EA C6 01 60 gø A5 0959：C2 78 AØ 30 ØA FF FF FF 52 9961：AA AA AA \(74 \quad\) Ø1 ØE \(\quad \emptyset 1\) F1 44 0969：73 Fl \(689578 \quad 64 \quad\) Øロ 926 F 0971：91 4C 0B B8 60 2E 2E 82 E3 6979：B8 3B EB EC \(32 \mathrm{BE} \quad 8 \mathrm{C} \quad 30 \quad \mathrm{D} 8\)日981：28 日C 4B AF 日C \(93 \quad 07 \quad 81\) 4D 0989：20 \(04 \quad 74\) gб 1D 10 \(00 \quad 0468\) 9991：FF 84 FF B9 60 F8 FC C \(\emptyset\) E1 9999：3F E3 A7 F1 AF \(63 \quad 30 \quad 03\) C6 99Al：Cl E E F7 07 FE 56 1E \(96 \quad 60\) の9A9：20 CC 10 1C 9の \(22 \quad 37 \mathrm{Fg}\) 2F ஏ9B1： 06 5B \(03 \quad 91 \quad 21 \quad 01 \quad 19 \quad 7 \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{D} 4\) 99B9：78 FC 6D 07 7C 7 E 18 180275 Ø9C1： \(0 \emptyset\) Ø6 日A 07 F 686 ØC 03 F3 99C9：E4 01 47 7E 00 A4 0580 7C 99D1： \(1 \mathrm{E} \quad 1 \mathrm{E} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 12 \mathrm{BF} \quad 25 \quad 51 \quad 24 \quad 5 \mathrm{~B}\) 69D9：7E 44 日E \(6386 \quad 21\) D8 33 D1 69E1： 30 gg 31 Eg gø 30 Eg 27 E 9 99E9： 40 日F F1 E8 6978 20 E3 FE 69F1：C8 \(8145 \mathrm{FF} 86 \quad 55 \mathrm{C} 41064\) 99F9：1C \(30 \quad 42\) Ø6 66 AC 1C C6 B3 ØA01：99 8691 01 07 F9 D1 Øø 89
 ØAll：12 \(3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 2247 \mathrm{CC}\) Ø1 9C Dø 2B ØA19： 09 08 ED \(\mathrm{E} 8 \quad 01 \quad 79 \quad 14 \mathrm{BE}\) D5 \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { gA } 21: 8 B & \text { DC } & 80 & 44 & 37 & 7 E & 1 F & C C & 45\end{array}\)
 ＠A31： 15 30 0436 CC F7 80848 8B ఏA39：80 4C C3 83 GD \(87 \quad 99 \quad 70 \quad 7 \mathrm{~B}\)
 ØA 49：10 EE A4 Fg 1б 66 1C 30 C5




 ØA79：8 \(8 \quad 79\) F8 \(\quad 57\) 3E F8 \(\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{C} 7\)
\(\begin{array}{lllllllll}9 A 81: 3 C & 7 \mathrm{E} & 28 & 1 \mathrm{E} & 1 \mathrm{~A} & 22 & 91 & 42 & \mathrm{D} 7\end{array}\) ØA89：F8 \(\quad 60 \quad 5 \mathrm{E} \quad 98 \quad 93 \mathrm{FF} 80 \quad 9180\) ØA91：FF Øø gØ FE 18 FE D3 F8 F2 ØA99：8F 78 FC \(38 \quad 3 C \quad 66 \quad 19 \quad 1 \mathrm{E} \quad 82\) ØAA1：76 \(\quad 97\) FC 24 CC F8 \(55 \quad 78 \quad \emptyset 2\) ØAA9：6C 82 Bø C4 E3 67 E1 71 E8 ØAB1：22 3A C4 \(85 \mathrm{CF} 71 \quad 9 \mathrm{~F} \quad 10\) E9日AB9：38 BF \(111010364248 \quad 64 \mathrm{AC}\)
 gAC9：\(\emptyset 018\) F4 F8 4 F C5 \(43 \quad 45\) 6F gAD1：80 88 gD F9 13 FC 215189
 ØAE1： 07 ØA 31 1E 28 42 A6 7C 18
 ØAF1：\(\emptyset 6 \quad 21\) F8 \(2 \mathrm{C} \quad 43\) E \(\emptyset\) C \(\emptyset \quad 2072\) ØAF9：E 0 8A 80 B \(8116 \mathrm{FF} 8 \emptyset 21\)

 0B11：12 00 日g 00 00 日も 5F 10 FE gB19：A1 03 FC Al 22 FE \(60 \quad 4890\) ØB21：7の \(40 \quad 84 \quad 84 \quad 80 \quad 6811 \quad 0212\) ØB29：03 FF E \(0 \quad 4 \mathrm{E}\) E8 E2 91 B 36 B ØB31：3E 47 Cg DB 68 日E 7F F8 81 ØB39：日C \(48 \quad 97 \quad 1 D \quad 29 \quad 68 \quad 98 \quad 88 \quad 9 D\) 0B41：7F 1C FC 97 C6 \(\mathrm{g}^{2}\) 6C E1 2B 0B49：07 F2 27 IE 3 C 3A 3438 D1日B51：44 9C 40 1C CC A4 \(\quad\) 日の 47 BA ＠B59：D1 ØE A1 8E 7E CF 95 C \(\emptyset 18\) ＠B61：31 1C \(31 \quad 20 \quad 39\) A2 \(73 \quad 21\) 9B 0B69：02 77 E2 \(0065 \quad 380404 \mathrm{CF}\) ＠B71：2D CC FE 9A 56 80 FC 33 BC日B79： 76 F8 62 Fg 27 2A C0 22 E9日B81： \(09 \quad 92 \quad 3 C \quad 22 \quad 20 \quad 04 \quad 18 \quad 24 \mathrm{AB}\)日B89：47 E2 01 8B F3 C7 F9 41 C8日B91：F2 15 1E C8 GA 7C 9F E2 1B日B99：87 87 gD C3 \(03 \quad 04 \quad 34\) ØE D1 GBA1： 3 F F8 18 A4 0314 E 010 1D ØВA9：10 \(42 \quad 38\) EC F8 E5 Eの Øの 4 F ØBB1：7F CC \(84 \quad 24\) 1E F7 日A \(8 \mathrm{~F} \quad 02\) ดBB9： \(25 \mathrm{~F} 0 \quad 73 \mathrm{LC} 21 \quad 11 \mathrm{C} 6 \quad 52 \mathrm{FB}\) ØBCl： \(80 \quad 43 \quad 40 \quad 08 \quad 7 \mathrm{~F}\) FF FF 3 F AC ØBC9：FF FE 1F FF FC 28 DE F 0 BA ØBD1：22 FO 日C 6F D1 2E 9E 71 A3 0BD9： \(0 \emptyset \mathrm{E} 6 \mathrm{~A} 8112 \mathrm{~F}\) g1 9 F 64 Fg \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}0 B E 1: 3 F & 22 & 48 & 7 \mathrm{~F} & 72 & 91 & \mathrm{~A} 3 & 96 & 42\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { 日BE } 9: 87 & 80 & 10 & 10 & 82 & 38 & 6 \mathrm{C} & 18 & \mathrm{CC}\end{array}\)日BF1：1E \(76 \quad 11\) 8F 34 F6 33 F2 A6 0BF9： \(22 \quad 62 \mathrm{FB} 7291\) A3 6087 EA ØC01：80 \(1010103042 \quad 40 \quad 080186\) ØCø9：98 29 21 2 2の 72 7C 4C ØE ØA ØC11：C4 A3 6D E1 A1 Ø1 14 Ø6 7 F ØC19：7F C \(\quad\) 日C B2 Aの 21 ＠F FF 75
 \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { 日C29：} 36 & 38 & 36 & 02 & 42 & 10 & 40 & 7 A & 9 B\end{array}\) gC31：14 FF \(3 \mathrm{E} \quad 45 \quad 27\) g® 36 gの 15 ØC39： \(66 \quad 63 \quad 30\) 日3 Cl Eの 618077
 ØC49：ØC 36 18 日F E3 F8 A3 8B BE ØC51：56 1E 85 1C 1C Al 00 1C 12


 ØC71：\(\varnothing 8\) 2D \(\quad 03 \quad 49 \quad 60 \quad \emptyset 1 \mathrm{BE}\) C \(\emptyset 13\) ØC79：30 FF 86 BC F 8 8F CE 96 EF 0C81：7F \(30 \quad 33 \mathrm{FE}\) E6 FB E7 E5 A8 ØC89：21 A4 gø 3 E 2B \(7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 41 \mathrm{FE} \quad 18\) 9C91：6C 1E 42 01 FF C \(0 \mathrm{FA} 7 \mathrm{E} \quad 37\)
 gCA1： \(04 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}\) FF FE 9C FF FF C3 24 ØCA9：FF FF El FF FF Fg FF 7F 41 ØCB1：F8 FF 3F FC FF IF AD AE 84
 ØCC1：EF FF D4 E3 FE 4D BE 72 C7 ØCC9：B4 \(89 \quad \mathrm{BE} \quad 46 \quad 7 \mathrm{E} \quad 91 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} ~ 2 \mathrm{C} ~ \mathrm{D} 9\) ØCD1：FE C C F8 FC 6E 1A 日C 7C F8 ØCD9：C0 CE FA 7E 1A 47 3B AE 6Ø ØCE1：C4 1383 日C E2 11 日の 20 CD ØCE9：FE 72 EE FE D6 Eの 日E 1A 5C


日Dø9：EB BF FC 73 30 6E 日E C6 FD 9D11：Fg 5C C6 C6 C6 6C 38 Øg 58



 ＠D39： \(\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad \mathrm{FF} 96 \quad 7 \mathrm{E} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}\) B4 8 AA 7 C E3
 ØD49：30 F3 81 71 Øø 1D FE 72 A4 OD51：20 22 3C E4 A1 CC CC FE B2 ØD59：ØC 日C FB CØ 38 Ø6 FC Ag 7C 0D61：07 C 0 FC D6 43 FE C6 ØC EB 0D69：18 30 F7 Ag 51 日g 07 7C B9

















 ØE01： 02 g1 1F 1 F 3E 18 1F \(\mathrm{A} \emptyset \quad 65\)曰Eの9：64 C \(066 \quad 60 \quad 66\) C6 \(66 \quad 06\) BA 0E11：07 ØC 7F 7E 90 ø0 63 El B8

 ØE 29： 83 8F CØ C7 日C 1C F7 BE BE 9E31：C1 63 E3 \(63 \quad 77\) DD \(60 \quad 81\) AE 9E39：F8 0918 18 F7 日C बE 日E B2 のE 41： \(10 \quad 20 \quad 40 \quad 80\) F8 40 EE FF 24 ØE49： \(\mathrm{FF} \quad 20 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 7 \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{A} 8 \quad 17 \quad 70 \quad 7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 1 \mathrm{D}\) ØE51：1E 89 E4 \(81 \quad 58 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 57\) E \(\emptyset\)

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 ØEF9：A \(\emptyset\) A8 \(\mathrm{B} \emptyset \quad \mathrm{B} 9 \mathrm{C} 3 \mathrm{CE} 9 \mathrm{C}\) 1B EF 9F01：D 0 C8 Ca B9 B2 D9 23 9F 53

 ØF 19：5A \(58 \quad 56 \quad 54 \quad 52 \quad 50 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{~B}\)日F 21：4D \(4 \mathrm{C} \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 4 \mathrm{D} \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 50 \quad 52\) F9
 ＠F31：69 6D 717579 7D \(8185 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}\) 0F39：8A 8F \(94 \quad 99 \quad 9 \mathrm{~F} \quad 36 \mathrm{C} \emptyset \quad \mathrm{FF} \quad 94\) 0F41：B2 B9 C 0 C8 D 068 1D BD EB 0F49：B7 B1 AB A5 A 0 9B \(96 \quad 91\) B1 ØF51：8C 3E EE 7B \(7774 \quad 71\) 6E BB日F59：6B \(\quad 69 \quad 67 \quad 65 \quad 63 \quad 61 \quad 60 \quad 5 \mathrm{~F}\) 8B बF61：5E 5D 5D 5E 5E \(60 \quad 6163\) 3A ØE69：65 \(67 \quad 69\) 6B \(6 E \quad 71 \quad 74-7791\) ØF71：7B A3 \(97 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset \quad 35 \quad 8 \mathrm{C} 91 \quad 96 \mathrm{BB}\)日F79：9B Ag A5 AB B1 B7 BD 8E 73 0F81：97 E1 D1 C9 C1 BA B3 AC C7 \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}0 F 89: A 6 & A 0 & 9 A & 95 & 90 & 8 B & 87 & 83 & 15\end{array}\)日F91：7F \(7 \mathrm{7C} \quad 79 \quad 76 \quad 74 \quad 72 \quad 70 \quad 6 \mathrm{~F}\) E2日F99：6E 6D 6C 6C 6D 6E 6F 70 GFA1： \(72 \quad 74 \quad 76 \quad 79 \quad 7 \mathrm{C} \quad 7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 83 \quad 87\) EC ØEA9： 8 B 9095 AA A 9 A6 AC B3 BA ØFB1：BA C1 C9 D1 \(32 \mathrm{C} \emptyset\) C3 D2 E2 ØFB9：CB C4 BE B8 B2 AD A8 A3 93 ØFCl： 9 F 9B \(97 \quad 93908 \mathrm{D}\) 8A 87 1A ØFC9：85 \(83 \quad 81 \quad 80 \quad 7 \mathrm{~F}\) 7E 7 FE 7F 36
＠FD1： \(80 \quad 81 \quad 83 \quad 85878 A 8 D \quad 906 B\) ØFD9：93 97 9B 9F A3 A8 AD B2 E2 ØEE1：B8 BE C4 CB D2 E8 02 3C．DB⿹FE9：8B D3 CD C7 C2 BD B8 B4 2C ØEF1：B \(\quad\) AC A8 A5 A2 9F 9C 9A 6A ØFF9：98 \(96 \quad 95 \quad 94 \quad 93 \quad 929293\) A5 1001：94 \(95 \quad 96 \quad 98 \quad 9 \mathrm{~A} 9 \mathrm{C} ~ 9 \mathrm{~F}\) A2 26 1009：A5 A8 AC B6 B4 B8 BD C2 8D 1011：C7 CD D3 2A C 0 8B D4 CF 53 1019：CA C5 C1 BD B9 B5 B2 AF DD 1021：AC AA A8 A7 A6 A5 A5 A6 8F 1029：A7 A8 AA AC AF B2 B5 B9 D4 1031：BD C1 C5 CA CE D4 08 g2 E9 1039：3C DA D5 D1 CD CA C7 C4 F3 \(1 \oslash 41: \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{C} \varnothing \quad \mathrm{BE} \quad \mathrm{BC}\) BB BA \(\mathrm{B} 9 \mathrm{~B} 8 \quad 8 \mathrm{~B}\) 1849：B7 B7 B8 B9 BA BB BC BE E2 1051：C 0 C2 C4 C7 CA CD D1 D5 9E 1859：DA FF 8810 E 0 FD FF 1 F 17 1061： FE FF \(\mathrm{gF}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{FF} \mathrm{FF} 87 \mathrm{FF} \mathrm{FF}\) g1 1ø69：C3 FF FF E1 FF FF F \(\emptyset \mathrm{FF}\) 6B 1071：7F F8 FF 3F FC FE 1 F FE A8 1079：FF GF FF FF 87 FE FF C3 5D 1ø81：FF FF 41 5B FB D \(\emptyset \quad D A 7 A ~ D 2\) \(1989: \mathrm{B} \emptyset \quad \mathrm{B} 4 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad 2 \mathrm{C} \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 1 \mathrm{E} \quad \emptyset \mathrm{A} \quad\) 日B 82
 1099：20 C2 D8 \(21 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 78\) A9 7F E2 1ØA1：8D GD DC 98 E7 1A 32 94 F7
 10B1：8D 1432 4D 50 D9 030913 A 10B9：5E 1D 99 D 0 4C 2D \(50 \quad 68 \quad 9 \mathrm{E}\) 10C1：A8 68 AA 68404 C C7 50 （ 4 F 10C9：64 DE 08 2 DB 1952 EF AD 27 1ØD1： \(40 \quad 64 \quad 76\) EE C4 \(58 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 44\) 1C 10D9：E5 C1 C2 02598 8A 044040 1ØE1：2C 9D ØØ D8 ØC ØD 4C Fの 2B 10E9：A9 93 8D 15 F4 gの 96 80 F7 1QF1：8D \(17 \begin{array}{lllllll}99 & 26 & 1 C & 38 & 94 & A C & A A\end{array}\) 10F9：E2 A9 E1 AD EE \(80 \quad 96\) 8D Ag 1101：27 C \(\emptyset \quad\) OE \(20 \quad 28 \quad 50 \quad 96\) 1D 77 1109：84 DA 8D 03 C C \(98 \quad 02\) A4 D4 1111：D \(\emptyset \quad A 9 \quad\) 日C \(8 \mathrm{D} \quad 25 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{~F} ~ 41\) 2D 1119：8E F8 \(07 \mathrm{E} 8 \mathrm{E} 8 \quad 8 \mathrm{E}\) F9 97 AC 1121：A9 \(80 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 12 \begin{array}{llllll}94 & 13 & \mathrm{FF} & 8 \mathrm{D} & 89\end{array}\) 1129： \(0 \mathrm{E} \quad 18\) Ø1 D8 18 D4 50 91 4C 1131： 04 A9 05 D4 A2 80 8A 50 2A 1139： 02 日3 A9 ØD 9D 91 D7 A6 AC 1141：8A D 6 F2 AD 19 D4 8D 62 4F 1149： \(\mathrm{BE} A D \quad 1 \mathrm{E}\) 4C 80 F3 A2 90 D7 1151：DC 40 日C 29 10 8D 2E 日D 26 1159：84 日F \(38 \quad 68\) A9 10 CA 12 3E 1161： 04 8D 84 A5 CB C9 C6 64 4B 1169：08 A9 Ø0 6С 4C \(\quad 66 \quad 51\) C9 A7
 1179：5A 57 AD E6 58 8D \(26 \quad \wp 4\) ØD 1181：A2 日g BD F7 58 9D 080479 1189：E8 E 65 D 0 E5 78 B7 5960 1191：Fg \(72 \quad 36\) Ø3 \(94 \mathrm{Dg} \quad 39 \mathrm{AD} 43\) 1199：C8 \(58 \quad 29 \quad 98 \quad \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad 16 \quad 87 \quad 60 \quad 2 \mathrm{~A}\) 11A1：64 E2 日A \(71 \quad 22\) 90 61 F9 17 11A9：42 97 AC EC 8A 18 6D 8B 2 E 11B1：90 \(6169 \begin{array}{lllllll}69 & 2 \mathrm{D} & 3 C & \text { D } 4 & \mathrm{D} & 99\end{array}\) 11B9：07 5A 10 C9 1E 9ø 48 A2 2 FA 11C1： 03 1A D \(\emptyset \emptyset 2\) A2 06 CA D1 BA 11C9：1E \(8 \mathrm{E} \quad 19 \quad 22 \quad 61 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 34 \mathrm{Bg} \quad \mathrm{C} 4\) 11D1：2F \(94 \quad 89\) ØE \(\quad\) ดC \(\quad \emptyset 1 \quad 98\) EØ 18 11D9：C6 58 A4 20 90 ดE 62 gD 9A 11E1： 9978 BA 20 B7 51 8D C6 E4 11E9： 0 D 8B 1C C6 0 E 83 D 865 EA 11F1：A9 DA \(99 \mathrm{~EB} A D \quad 8 \mathrm{C} \quad 18 \quad 69 \mathrm{~B} 8\) 11F9： 0 C 8D 2B 5A B 0 1D \(52 \quad 0433\) 1201：E3 日B \(4 \mathrm{D} \quad 14 \mathrm{C} 4 \quad 45 \quad 43 \quad 21\) A7 1209：FD \(\mathrm{gF}^{2} 83 \quad 4 \mathrm{C}\) F3 51 AD 3499 1211：29 FE 99 30 2 A 10 F9 0134 1219：DC \(29 \quad \emptyset 4 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset \quad 08\) AD C9 \(58 \quad 68\) 1221： \(\mathrm{Fg} \quad 33 \mathrm{AE} \quad 21 \quad 52\) A9 \(69 \begin{array}{llllll}19 & 97\end{array}\) 1229： 08 8A 85 3C A9 4085 3D FA 1231：A9 FE 8D E4 B8 85 日C 99 25 1239：37 E8 14 2g 8D 92 AD 26 EF 1241：23 Ag DO 36 EE 61 02 AC 4A 1249：12 B1 3C C9 FF Fg 96 8D 64 1251：93 24 BC 08 30 AD F3 5890 1259：29 01 D4 22 A9 02 8D CA 4A 1261：58 A9 9A 8D F9 97 20 ØD 81 1269：55 DC F3 17 A9 81 8D F8 C6 1271： 07 A 9 日の 8D CF 58 C7 C7 93

1279：80 1E 4C EB 53 20 \(53 \quad 52\) C1 1281：20 C3 54 C2 288 8D CB 5849 1289：CE 33 AD Ø2 D D 18 ED 50 CA 1291：01 EE 00 D 04 C 8 E C5 4B 72 1299：55 A2 00 8E 52 16 8E 1113 12A1：69 CC F1 20 B1 B8 03 日C 70 12A9：Bg 75 A2 \(52 \begin{array}{llllll}18 & \text { C9 } & 28 & 90 & \text { C5 }\end{array}\) 12B1： 98 Ag g0 46 DC 80 C2 \(52 \quad 27\) 12B9：88 8C CD 58 4C A7 52 AA D4 12C1：AD C9 15 D 099 AD 1 B D4 E8 12C9：2D CE 58 8D CC 58 8A 6059 12D1：C9 ØC Aด 9F 日B 99 0А 0А C8 12D9：53 ØD 61 2A 日E 4C 85 DC 43 12E1：A9 96 90 0A 09 A9 08 E0 A1 12E9：21 C9 日F B6 1510 Fg 19 El 12F1：4C E2 52 4C 9B \(86 \quad 57 \quad 97\) B4 12F9：48 \(85 \quad 06\) A9 \(11 \quad 30 \quad 15 \quad 1284\) 1301：A6 08 C2 54 A6 480585 FF 1369：94 \(04 \quad 98 \quad 12 \quad 13 \quad 531462 \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}\) 1311： \(4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 1 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{B} 1 \quad 89 \quad 94 \quad 03 \quad 48 \quad 75\) 1319：89 02 29 \(01 \quad 31 \quad 25\) 00 A6 7 E 1321：15 C4 \(94 \begin{array}{lllllll}16 & 98 & 12 & 17 & 53 & 85\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}1329: 18 & 62 & 4 A & 44 & 4 C & B C & 89 & 94 & 7 \mathrm{E}\end{array}\) 1331：FF 4889 FE 29 FD 312553 1339：FC A6 19 C4 941 A \(98 \quad 1247\) 1341：1B \(53 \quad 1 \mathrm{C} \quad 62 \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 6 \mathrm{~A} \quad 4 \mathrm{C}\) C7 CF 1349：53 C9 FB Eg 1F C9 FA Fd 21 1351：1B C9 F9 F6 17 C9 F8 F8 88 1359：13 C9 1D F0 0F C9 1E F6 FA 1361：日B C9 1F FG 89 OE EG FD B6 1369：20 A4 DD 53 4C D2 53 D7 E5 1371：AE \(34 \quad 14 \quad 43\) F2 \(28 \quad 28\) 8A C5 1379：7C \(14 \begin{array}{llllllll}14 & \text { CB } & 3 E & \text { ØA } & 40 & 46 & 93\end{array}\) 1381：01 g0 8F 82 C2 314741 EC 1389：E1 5E A3 B6 A9 8185 3C 52 1391：A9 \(41 \quad 85 \quad 3 D \quad 87\) बB \(4 \mathrm{C} \quad 4 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{AD}\) 1399：55 A9 E5 8D 03 98 8E 90 BF 13A1： \(02 \mathrm{AD} 82 \mathrm{C} 9 \quad 02 \mathrm{Dg}\) EE 80 D2 13A9：1B C2 EE \(50 \quad 04\) AD C4 C9 1B 13B1：A3 D 0 DE CE F9 07 EE 40 D 0 13B9：B8 AD 80 20 C9 C8 D2 8859 \(13 \mathrm{Cl}: \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad 88 \quad 36\) E8 CE 31 B 2 AD B4 13C9：92 C9 2F Dg Cb 86 8D BD 97 13D1：2A \(59 \quad 46 \quad 05\) 20 5D 9D Eø \(\quad\) 日F 13D9：D9 E8 Eの 28 DØ \(\mathrm{E} \emptyset\) AD 01 6C 13E1：C6 ØD 04 Fg 日A \(A D\) 日の DC 22 13E9：29 19 \(\mathrm{EO} \quad\) Ø3 3 C 3A \(54 \quad 98 \quad 83\) 13F1： 0 F C4 4 AA g1 C5 11 C6 101034 13F9： 01 C7 11 日曰 7A 8D Cl 8D CF 1401：17 7D 8D CF 12 D \(010 \quad 101\) B7 1409：D1 11 D2 10 01 D5 11 D8 14 1411：10 Ø1 DB 11 DE 10 Ø1 E1 29 1419：11 E4 10 01 F3 11 F4 9a 73
 1429：D3 日E 64 8D D4 8111 EF F2 1431：8D CB D8 30 8D \(\mathrm{E} 7 \quad 84 \quad 99 \quad 8 \mathrm{~F}\) 1439：F8 88 F9 80 98 FA 88 FB 80 1441：80 DC FE CA 24 BC CE 5877 1449：A2 Øの Ag gの 88 D 0 FD CA 25 1451：DO FA 4C 31 EA 48 1F Cl 95 1459：42 \(\quad 33 \quad 82 \quad 83 \quad 8 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{~F} 1 \quad \mathrm{C} 2 \quad 66 \quad \mathrm{~A} 7\) 1461： 0121 E1 80 30 6A A \(\quad\) AD \(B 0\) 1469：C4 84 C9 03 F0 1E A0 10 CF 1471：बE 8E 10 8E 97 C5 E9 67 1A 1479：84 41 日C \(19 \begin{array}{llllll}19 & 14 & 3 C & 81 & \text { A3 }\end{array}\) 1481：8C \(67 \quad 63 \quad 84\) A9 A3 \(64 \begin{array}{llllll}19 & 63\end{array}\) 1489：60 \(82 \mathrm{Cl} 20 \mathrm{~F} 8 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 06 \quad 30 \mathrm{~F} 6\) 1491：『2 2D 8D \(81 \quad 23118\) 8D 0444 1499：D4 A9 g3 8D FF 58 28 1E 8F 14A1： 005960 AD 1E DØ A4 E1 66 14A9： 91 D 0 6A AD 98 日D \(\mathrm{F} \emptyset 65 \mathrm{EE}\) 14B1：AD E6 F0 \(3042 \quad 32\) 6D 1C 5 D 14B9：99 CD 4E B 0 ØВ \(9929 \quad 09\) CE 14C1： 62 8D 10 C8 6 E A8 \(80 \quad 97 \quad 8 \mathrm{~B}\) 14C9：46 \(91 \begin{array}{llllllll}78 & 3 C & 90 & 38 & 71 & 6 \mathrm{D} & \boxed{ } 1\end{array}\) 14D1：42 \(06 \quad 54\) CE \(8 \mathrm{C} \quad 85 \quad 30 \quad 18 \quad 97\) 14D9：ED Ag \(978 \mathrm{D} 91 \mathrm{Bg} \quad 98 \quad 20 \quad 5 \mathrm{~A}\) 14E1： 65 FD 4E A9 EE CC CA 29 D9 14E9：E4 ØC OF AD 02 D8 1E 9084 14F1：83 4C BE 55 日A 日F 8D CD 71 14F9：12 CA \(84 \quad 40 \quad 82 \mathrm{FO} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{AD} 72\) 1501：A С C9 81 D Ø ØF EE 84 日A 72 1509：AD CF \(50 \quad 67 \quad 38 \quad 65\) A9 908022 1511：8D F8 07 AD 83 DØ C9 DA C5 1519：DG 08 A9 39 E7 4C \(65 \quad 56 \quad 47\)

1521：EE \(60 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 98 \quad 04 \mathrm{C} 909 \mathrm{D} 0 \quad 4 \mathrm{~B}\) 1529：10 D4 D D 30 ØD E \(\emptyset \quad 29\) Ø7 F2 1531：42 96 82 8D F9 87 EE 2A 3 F 1539：AD \(20 \quad 69\) CD D4 D4 16 2C 92 1541：46 8D D2 \(58 \quad 66\) A8 \(\quad\) 日B \(47 \quad 95\) 1549：35 F3 4C 9C DF 24 日C \(2 \mathrm{D} \quad 33\) 1551：D3 B5 Eの F5 9D 68 ØD AA A1 1559：80 Fg 19 A9 g1 B8 183811 1561：58 \(71 \quad 60 \quad 50 \quad 70 \quad 30 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 6 \mathrm{D} \quad 6 \mathrm{~F}\) 1569：56 5C B8 F8 83 DA 1D 3F 79 1571：A9 日A AA 4 F 48 E4 \(7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 18\) 2A 1579：C9 3A 9Ø F3 9D E 6 2D gø 33 1581：C3 B8 8D \(97 \quad 94\) ØF \(\mathrm{F} \emptyset \mathrm{F} 61 \mathrm{C}\) 1589：99 \(29 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad \mathrm{AD}\) D1 C3 \(99 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset 81\) 1591：25 4A \(4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 18 \quad 69\) 8A 99 EA 4 F
 15A1：27 BD D7 51 F1 05 D 090 B4 15A9： 0 F A3 日月 7C \(18 \quad 95\) 4C C6 40 15B1：56 AD 58 Ø日 5315 D 15 2月 2 E 15B9：D4 56 DC E1 CF 4C E2 7C 8F 15C1：C3 F （ 4 D BD D6 4C 37 1E 94 15C9： \(20 \quad 27\) EB \(60 \quad 90 \quad 93 \quad 48 \quad 90 \quad 93\) 15D1： 36 ØB \(\quad 94 \quad 19 \quad 8 \mathrm{~F}\) ØD \(80 \quad 88 \quad 26\) 15D9：11 20 の \(45 \begin{array}{lllllll}57 & 27 & \text { DE } & 63 & \text { Ø6 } & 34\end{array}\) 15E1：18 FD \(68 \quad 994250\) B 064 F6 15E9：84 28 AØ 82 ED 63 Ø6 日F 74 15Fl：50 4C \(26 \quad 57 \mathrm{FE} \quad 20 \quad 3598\) 9D 15F9：4A A8 \(43 \mathrm{Fg} \quad 12 \begin{array}{lllllll}57 & 47 & 50 & \mathrm{~B} 7\end{array}\) 1601：90 日B BE B6 \(068658 \quad 60\) D6 1609：AD 10 D 09 3F F4 98 日A 3 C 1611：A8 B9 94 D® C9 日A 90 E2 98 1619：4C \(44 \quad 6 \mathrm{C} \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 96\) 2A \(29 \quad 03\) 1B 1621：C9 02 D 065 2の E7 54 AD 1A 1629：C6 ดD E® E4 1430 E1 4C D9 1631：78 57 CD CE 8D CD 88 1B 44 1639：D4 2D C7 ø日 8D CC 58 A 09 1641：00 A2 日g AD F3 \(58 \quad 39\) E7 4C 1649：58 DO 日B C8 E8 E8 E8 C0 41 1651：86 D 0 FB 4C C8 57 BD 6D 24 1659： 00 日F 8D \(21 \quad 19\) B9 FA 07 B9 1661：26 \(89 \quad 23\) 日D 82 9D D5 58 C6 1669：AE ØB 日B BD 5259 8D \(50 \quad 50\) 1671：AD EC 81 日E 63 E4 AD FD C9 1679：58 A2 \(\quad 94 \quad 20\) C9 57 20 E5 CE 1681：57 \(60 \quad 18\) 7D C \(0 \quad 73 \quad 61 \quad 48\) 6A 1689：C9 3A 9ø 0D 18 E9 99 9D 24 1691：36 BC CA A9 g1 E 6 FF D व 55 1699：E8 \(60 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 8 \mathrm{C}\) Cl 78 F7 \(82 \quad 97\) 16A1：24 \(03 \quad 70\) F8 C9 30 FO 1645 16A9：70 62 Fø 4F 90 99 DØ A9 EF 16B1：19 A1 日F g0 8D D2 9E 6C 16 16B9：83 F （ \(\quad 31 \quad 74 \quad 78\) 5A 日C 4 E E5 16C1：33 1E 08 50 0381 CE \(67 \quad 38\) 16C9：65 46 CE 日A 93 8D D3 4 F 1A 16D1：A3 39 Dø C8 A9 3C EB 80 5B 16D9：AD F9 6B 32 DØ 81 A2 32 EF 16E1：64 4C Cl 40 C9 35 D \(\begin{aligned} & \text { O } \\ & \text { OD } \\ & 61\end{aligned}\) 16E9：A9 23 8D D4 58 A9 87 8D B7 16F1：CE \(\quad 30 \quad 17 \quad 94 \quad 10 \quad 2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 99\) A1 95 16F9：F8 58 CD \(30 \quad 82 \mathrm{Fg} 178 \mathrm{DD} 95\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}1791: F E & 58 & 29 & 36 & 01 & 37 & 2 \mathrm{C} & 55 & \mathrm{DF}\end{array}\) 1799：EE 13 AD \(10 \quad 63\) C9 3 A D 0 AE 1711： 93 CE F6 \(58 \quad 60\) E1 日E \(\mathrm{F} \emptyset 70\) 1719：2F EE 4E AD Ø0 59 C9 96 3E 1721：D \(\quad 25 \mathrm{AD} 40 \quad 78 \mathrm{C} 9 \quad 61 \quad 98 \mathrm{AF}\) 1729：2D \(20 \quad 98 \quad 05\) C9 02 DØ 0859 1731：A9 80 DC 67 4C BB 58 A9 9 C 1739：10 8D 04 D4 A9 gの 8D FF 99 1741：58 4C 31 EA A6 47 E8 FF A7 1749：21 \(10 \quad 05 \quad 81 \quad 64 \quad 2 \mathrm{C} \quad 84 \quad 1 \mathrm{D}\) B6 1751： 03 日C 98 D1 04 日8．10 20 A2 1759：40 8 0 FB E7 EF DE BE 7E C4 1761：A \(0 \quad 7 \mathrm{C} \quad 34 \mathrm{Cl} \quad 84 \quad 30 \quad 30 \quad 90 \quad 73\) 1769：80 30 日も Ø日 Øの 20 13 日3 8D 1771：日F El 32 D \(\emptyset \quad 91 \quad 03 \quad 6187 \quad\) D5 1779： 63 日E 64 日C 09 E5 13 3A 6 E 1781：40 \(82 \quad 82 \quad 87 \quad 01 \quad\) 日D 0502077 1789： \(0 \mathrm{~F} \quad 16 \quad 05 \quad 12\) 2D 20.10 C4 55

 17A1：14 \(011214 \begin{array}{lllllll}17 & 20 & 2 \sigma & 20 & 99 & 68\end{array}\) 17A9： \(08 \quad 98 \quad 07 \quad 07 \quad 96 \quad 05 \quad 94 \quad 02\) 7D 17B1： \(01 \quad 97 \quad 84 \quad 03 \quad 82 \quad 83 \quad 95 \mathrm{FE}\) F8



You probably use your disk drive mainly for loading and saving BASIC programs or for loading commercial software. You may even dabble with sequential and relative files. BASIC provides commands-LOAD, SAVE, OPEN, PRINT\#, and so on-for performing these and other simple tasks. In addition, the Disk Operating System (DOS) provides high-level commands that handle other essential disk functions, such as formatting disks and scratching files. The advantage of these commands is that you don't need to know how the drive actually performs each task. For example, when you execute a SAVE command, you don't have to tell the drive how and where to store the file; BASIC and DOS take care of the details for you.

High-level commands are great for casual users and beginners, but some tasks can't be performed with a single command. For example, DOS has a scratch command, but no unscratch command. If you accidentally scratch a file, there's no command to bring it back, even though all the information is still on the disk. DOS also has the ability to lock a file so that it can't be scratched, but there's no command to let you use this feature.

To perform tasks for which there are no commands, you have to program the disk drive directly. DOS provides several low-level commands for this purpose. The Block-Read and BlockWrite commands let you change the contents of an individual block or sector. They give you access to every byte on a disk, but using them from BASIC or machine language can be difficult. Disk Editor takes the work out of using low-level disk commands without taking away their power and flexibility.

> Examine and alter any byte on a disk with this flexible utility for the Commodore 64 and a 1541 or 1571 disk drive.

\section*{Typing it in}

Disk Editor is written in machine language, so to enter it, you'll need to use \(M L X\), the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. The \(M L X\) prompts, and the values you should enter, are as follows:

\section*{Starting address: 8000 \\ Ending address: 8F87}

When you've finished typing, be sure to save a copy of the program to disk.

To run Disk Editor, type LOAD"filename" \(, 8,1\) and then type NEW. Next, insert the disk you want to edit and type SYS 32768. Be very careful with Disk Editor until you're sure it works correctly. If you made a typing error when entering the program, it could ruin your disk. The first time you use it, work on a scratch disk. That way, if there's a problem, you won't lose valuable data.

\section*{Tracks and Sectors}

To use Disk Editor effectively, it's important to understand how Commodore disks are organized. Disks formatted on the 1541 and single-sided disks formatted on the 1571 are divided into 35 tracks, and each track is divided into a number of sectors. Double-sided 1571 disks also have 35 tracks on the back side of the disk, for a total of 70 tracks. The longer tracks near the outer edge of a disk contain 21 sectors, while
the shorter tracks near the center hub contain only 16. The tracks in between contain from 16 to 21 sectors, depending on the length of the track.

Each disk sector contains 256 bytes. Of these, 254 are available for storing data. The remaining 2 bytes contain a pointer to the next sector in a file. This pointer allows DOS to keep track of all the sectors in a file without having to keep lists of sectors in the directory.

The disk directory is used by DOS to keep track of which files are on the disk and where they're located. Each directory entry contains information about a file's type, location, name, and size. If DOS needs more information about a specific file-the record size for relative files, for example, it stores this information in the directory also.

The first sector of the disk directory, track 18 , sector 0 , contains the name of the disk and the Block Availability Map (BAM). The BAM lets DOS know which sectors are currently being used and which ones are free. Track 18 , sector 1 is the first sector of the directory itself. It contains a pointer to the second directory sector and information about the first eight files on the disk.

You can learn more about your disks and disk drive by reading the manual that came with the drive. The appendices in the back of the manual are especially helpful for understanding how information is stored on disk. If you're interested in programming the drive yourself, the manual also has chapters on DOS commands and lowlevel programming.

\section*{Editing Disks}

Disk Editor begins by reading track 18 , sector 0 and displaying its contents in a \(16 \times 16\) grid. The data is represented

\section*{Disk Editor}
by characters, so you should be able to read the name of the disk in the tenth line of the grid. If you can't, press SHIFT-Commodore to switch to upper-/ lowercase characters. The previous, current, and next sectors are indicated to the right of the grid along with the number of sectors stored on the stack. Disk Editor displays the disk status below the grid.

The following paragraphs describe the commands available in Disk Editor. The commands are divided into two groups: those that affect the current sector, and those that are more general commands. The first group of commands, those that affect the current sector, are described below.

L Load a disk sector. When you press L, a cursor appears beside the label This:. To load a sector, enter the track number and press RETURN; then type the sector number. Disk Editor pushes the current track and sector numbers-hereafter referred to as the sector pointeronto the stack and loads the sector indicated. If the sector you request doesn't exist, the disk status line displays \(\operatorname{ILLE}\) GAL TRACK OR SECTOR and the grid's contents remain unchanged. If you press L accidentally, you can abort the command by entering spaces for the track number.

S Save a disk sector. This command works much the same way as the Load command except the contents of the grid are saved to the sector you indicate. To save to the current sector (the sector indicated by This:), simply press RETURN twice.
+ , - Load an adjacent disk sector. Pressing + loads the next higher sector, while pressing - loads the next lower sector. For example, if the current sector is track 14 , sector 3 , pressing + loads sector 4 of track 14 . Using the same example, pressing - loads sector 2 of track 14. If the current sector is the first in a track and you press -, Disk Editor loads the last sector from the previous track. Similarly, if the current sector is the last in a track and you press + , Disk Editor loads the first sector from the next track. Both commands push the current sector pointer onto the stack before loading the new sector. If you own a 1571, note that the + and - commands won't work correctly with your disk drive. Neither command loads sectors from the back side of the disk (tracks 36-70).

N Load next disk sector. Commodore disk sectors are chained together by the sector pointer in the first two bytes of the sector. For example, the first two bytes of track 18 , sector 0 are 18 and 1 . Thus, track 18 , sector 1 follows track 18 , sector 0 in the disk directory. Disk Editor
displays the pointer to the next sector beside the label NEXT:. Pressing N saves the current sector pointer on the stack and loads the sector indicated by NEXT: This command is handy for tracing through the sectors of a file or the disk directory.

P Load previous disk sector. Commodore disk sectors are linked by pointers in only one direction. You can follow the pointers from front to back, but you can't follow them from back to front. Disk Editor circumvents this problem with its stack. Each time you load a new disk sector, the program pushes the old sector pointer onto the stack. When you press P , it pops the top pointer from the stack and loads that sector from the disk. The number next to the label Stack: indicates how many sector pointers are on the stack. Once this value reaches 0 , pressing \(P\) has no effect. The stack can hold up to 127 sector pointers.

\section*{SHIFT-1, SHIFT-2, SHIFT-3 Save grid.} Disk Editor has three buffers into which you can store the contents of the grid. Hold down the SHIFT key and press 1, 2 , or 3 to store the grid contents in a buffer. The track and sector numbers aren't stored with sector data, so you can use this command to copy sectors from one location to another or even from one disk to another.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Disk Editor Comer & mmands \\
\hline Command & Action \\
\hline L & Load a sector \\
\hline S & Save a sector \\
\hline + & Load adjacent sector (current plus 1) \\
\hline - & Load adjacent sector (current minus 1) \\
\hline N & Load next sector \\
\hline P & Load previous sector \\
\hline SHIFT-1, 2, 3 & Save buffer \\
\hline 1, 2, 3 & Recall buffer \\
\hline H & Help \\
\hline SPACE & Read disk error channel \\
\hline @ & Send disk command \\
\hline F & Toggle format \\
\hline D & Display directory \\
\hline CTRL-K & Clear stack \\
\hline CTRL-L & Change text color \\
\hline CTRL-B & Change border color \\
\hline CTRL-S & Change screen color \\
\hline Q & Quit \\
\hline E & Enter edit mode \\
\hline CTRL-P & Position cursor \\
\hline CTRL-C & Change value \\
\hline CTRL-N & Load sector \\
\hline RETURN & Exit edit mode \\
\hline B & Enter BAM mode \\
\hline CTRL-C & Toggle sector \\
\hline CTRL-P & Plot file map \\
\hline CTRL-W & Write BAM \\
\hline RETURN & Exit BAM mode \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1, 2, 3 Recall grid. Press 1, 2, or 3 to place the contents of one of the buffers back into the grid. These commands don't change the sector pointer, so it may be invalid after the command is executed.

\section*{General Commands}

The following commands are more general and affect the disk as a whole or the program itself.

H Help. Pressing H displays a summary of the commands and their respective keystrokes. Press any key to return to the main screen.

SPACE Read the disk drive error channel. Pressing the space bar updates the disk-status display at the bottom of the screen.
@ Send a disk command. By pressing @, you can send any disk command to the disk drive. For example, press @ and then type V0: to validate the disk.

F Change grid format. Pressing F allows you to toggle the format of the grid between the \(16 \times 16\) standard format, the default, and the \(32 \times 8\) directory format. Directory format makes finding filenames in the disk directory much easier, because each directory entry is listed on a line by itself.

D Display disk directory. Pressing D displays the disk's directory in a format similar to that available from BASIC. Disk Editor displays the file length, filename, and file type (including files of type DEL) and the location of each file's first sector. For relative files, Disk Editor shows the record length and location of the first side sector, too. Press SHIFTLOCK to pause the directory. Release it to continue. Press RUN/STOP to abort the directory.

CTRL-K Clear the stack. Pressing CTRL-K resets the stack pointer to 0 , effectively removing all sector pointers from the stack.

CTRL-L Change the text color.
CTRL-B Change the border color.
CTRL-S Change the screen color.
Q Quit. Pressing Q allows you to exit Disk Editor and return to BASIC.

The remaining two commands change Disk Editor's mode of operation and are described in detail below.

\section*{Edit Mode}

Pressing E puts Disk Editor into edit mode. The edit screen looks exactly like the main screen except that a box ap-
pears in the upper left corner of the grid and four numbers appear at the bottom of the screen．The first three numbers are the value of the byte under the cur－ sor in decimal，hexadecimal，and bina－ ry，respectively．The fourth number is the cursor position within the grid．

Move the cursor over the grid with the cursor keys．To change the value under the cursor，press CTRL－C and then enter the new value．To enter val－ ues as hexadecimal，type a \(\$\) before the value．To enter binary values，type a \％ before the number．If neither of these characters precedes the number，the value is assumed to be decimal．If you want to enter values as text，simply po－ sition the cursor and begin typing． Pressing CTRL－9 turns reverse text on， and CTRL－0 turns reverse text off，just as in the BASIC editor．The line at the bottom of the screen indicates whether reverse mode is on or off．

You can move the cursor to a spe－ cific position within the grid by press－ ing CTRL－P and entering the location． As with the CTRL－C command above， you can enter this value as decimal， hexadecimal，or binary．

Sector pointers are usually stored in the first two bytes of a disk sector， but not always．Directory sectors con－ tain up to eight sector pointers other than the one in the first two bytes．To load a sector pointed to by these point－ ers，you could enter edit mode，write down the track and sector numbers，and then use the Load command．But there＇s an easier way．Simply place the edit cur－ sor over the first byte of the sector point－ er and press CTRL－N．Disk Editor stores the current sector pointer on the stack and loads the new sector from disk．

Press RETURN to exit edit mode and return to the main screen．

\section*{BAM Mode}

The Block Availability Map，stored on track 18 ，sector 0 ，is a binary map of all the sectors on the disk．Every sector on the disk has a corresponding bit in the BAM which tells DOS whether or not that sector is allocated．Unfortunately， the BAM is difficult to read from a disk sector editor（unless you can convert Commodore screen codes to binary in your head）．Disk Editor＇s BAM mode simplifies viewing and editing a disk＇s BAM．

Pressing \(B\) from the main screen loads and displays the BAM from the disk．Disk Editor displays the BAM in ta－ ble form．The tracks are listed along the top of the table；the sectors are listed down the left side．Each sector is repre－ sented on the table by a dot．If the dot is displayed in reverse video，the corre－ sponding sector is free．If the dot is dis－ played normally，the corresponding sector is allocated．The number of free blocks is shown in the lower right cor－
ner of the screen．
When you first enter BAM mode， the cursor is in the upper left corner of the screen．You can use the cursor keys to move it over the screen．Press CTRL－ C to toggle the status of the sector un－ der the cursor．As you free and allocate sectors，the number of free blocks，dis－ played in the lower right corner，changes．

Occasionally，you need to know which sectors are occupied by a specific file．For example，you may suspect that a file on your disk is corrupted and occu－ pies the same sectors as another file．You can plot the sectors that a file occupies by moving the edit cursor to the first sec－ tor of the file and pressing CTRL－P．All of the sectors occupied by the file are marked with an asterisk．So if you plot the sectors for a file you think is corrupt－ ed and then plot the sectors for a good file，you can actually see whether the two occupy the same sectors．

After you＇ve finished editing the BAM，you can press CTRL－W to save it back to disk．Pressing RETURN takes you back to the main screen．

\section*{Using Disk Editor with BASIC}

Disk Editor occupies the area of memory beginning at \(\$ 8000\)（32768）．If you need to use it and BASIC at the same time， you must protect Disk Editor from BASIC．To do this，enter the following commands after you load Disk Editor and before you type SYS 32768.

\section*{POKE 56，128：POKE 55，0：NEW}

This command sequence moves BA－ SIC＇s top－of－string pointer below Disk Editor so that the program won＇t be overwritten by string data．

\section*{Disk Editior}
 80日8：55 \(31 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 3 A & 32 & 2 \mathrm{C} & 30 & 2 \mathrm{C} & 0 日 & \mathrm{E} 4\end{array}\) 8010：55 32 3A 32 2C \(30 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}\) 日の \(\quad 2 \mathrm{D}\) 8018：42 2 D 50 \(\quad 3 \mathrm{~A} \quad 32\) 2C \(30 \quad\) 日D E2 8020：00 23 日D 24 8028：45 \(53 \begin{array}{llllllll}47 & 52 & 50 & 52 & 53 & 55 & 76\end{array}\) \(8030: 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 45 \quad 52 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 31 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 63\)









 8088：35 \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}36 & 37 & 38 & 39 & 41 & 42 & 43 & \text { B2 }\end{array}\)
 8098：15 \(15 \begin{array}{llllllll}15 & 15 & 15 & 15 & 15 & 15 & 15 & 99\end{array}\) 80Ag： 15 80A8：15 \(13 \begin{array}{llllllll}13 & 13 & 13 & 13 & 13 & 13 & A A\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llllllllll}80 \mathrm{~B} 0 & : 12 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 11 & 11 & \mathrm{AE}\end{array}\) 80B8： \(11 \begin{array}{lllllllll}11 & 11 & \text { 日0 } & 50 & 52 & 45 & 53 & 52\end{array}\)


 80D8：53 3A g g \(4 \mathrm{E} \quad 45 \quad 58 \quad 54 \quad 3 \mathrm{~A} \quad 65\)


 80F8： \(52 \begin{array}{lllllllll}20 & 30 & 37 & 38 & 38 & 20 & 42 & \text { C } 9\end{array}\)

8100：59 20653544143592051 8108：50 \(524 \mathrm{~F} \quad 57454 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{C}\) 日D 28 8110：0D \(3 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 3 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{~F} 41 \quad 28\)
 8120：20 26 20 2620 CC 53 3E 18
 8130：3E 20 3C 2D 3 E 204144 ED 8138：4A \(41 \begin{array}{llllllll}43 & 45 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 54 & 20 & 20 & 91\end{array}\)
 8148：3E 206434841494 E gD 38 8150：3C \(40 \quad 3 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 434 \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{D} 8 \mathrm{~A}\) 8158：41 \(4 \mathrm{E} \quad 4420\) 20 20 20 20 20 FB 8160：3C \(53 \quad 50414345 \quad 3 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 46\) 8168：52 \(4541442045 \quad 52 \quad 525 \mathrm{~F}\) 8170：4F 52 gD 3C 45 3E 2045 BD 8178：44 \(49 \quad 54 \quad 20 \quad 424 \mathrm{C} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 43 \mathrm{Al}\)
 8188：42 \(3 \mathrm{E} \quad 28 \quad 4544 \begin{array}{lllll}49 & 54 & 20 & \text { A } 4\end{array}\) 8190：42 41 4D GD 3C 51 3E 2043 8198：51 \(55495420 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20\) E9
 81A8：3C \(44 \quad 3 \mathrm{E} 2044495245\) D5 81B6：43 54 4F 5259 gD gD 43 D5 81B8：54 \(524 \mathrm{CC} 2 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 5245 \quad 9 \mathrm{~B}\) 81C0：53 \(45 \begin{array}{lllllll}54 & 20 & 53 & 54 & 41 & 43 & \text { FC }\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { 81C8：} 4 \mathrm{~B} & 2 \varnothing & 2 \varnothing & 43 & 54 & 52 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 2 \mathrm{D} & 63\end{array}\) 81D日：4C \(20654 \begin{array}{llllll}55 & 58 & 54 & 20 & 43 & 78\end{array}\) 81D8： \(4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 52\) gD \(43 \begin{array}{llllll}54 & 52 & 16\end{array}\) 81E0：4C \(2 \mathrm{D} \quad 42 \quad 20 \quad 4241434 B \quad 88\) 81E8：47 \(524 \mathrm{~F} \quad 55 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} 44 \quad 20 \quad 2047\) 81EG：20 \(43 \quad 54524 \mathrm{C}\) 2D \(53 \quad 20 \quad 62\) 81F8：53 \(43 \quad 5245454 \mathrm{E} 2043 \mathrm{FB}\) 8200：4F 4C 4F 52 6D 9D 3C \(31 \quad 15\) 8208：3E \(20 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad 32 \quad 3 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} 33 \mathrm{FC}\) 8210：3E \(20 \quad 50 \quad 554 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{C} 2042 \mathrm{~B} 1\) 8218： \(4 \mathrm{C} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 43 \quad 4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 20 \quad 46 \quad 52 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 42\) 8220：4D 20 4D 45 4D 4E 525977 8228：0D \(2082020 \quad 20 \quad 574954 \quad 97\) 8230：48 \(20653484946 \quad 54 \quad 207 C\) 8238：2D 20 20 \(5055 \quad 5420424 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{~F}\) 8240：4F \(43 \quad 4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 20 \quad 49 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{D} \quad 3 \mathrm{~A}\) 8248：45 4D 4F \(52 \quad 59\) ØD \(\quad\) ØD 49 B4 8250：4E \(20.42414 D \quad 3 A \quad 2043\) B7 8258：54 \(524 \mathrm{C} \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 43 \quad 20 \quad 544 \mathrm{~F} \quad 9 \mathrm{~B}\) 8260：47 47 4C \(45 \quad 5328424 \mathrm{C}\) A 4 8268：4F 43 4B \(0 \mathrm{D} \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 62\) 8270：20 \(20 \quad 20204354524 \mathrm{C}\) EF 8278：2D \(57 \begin{array}{lllllll}57 & 20 & 57 & 52 & 49 & 54 & 45 \\ 09\end{array}\) 828日：53 2042414 D ØD \(20 \quad 20 \quad 92\) 8288：20 20 20 20 20 20435408 8290：52 4C 2D \(50 \quad 20 \quad 504 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{~F}\) A6 8298：54 53 28 4355525245 B2 82Ag： \(4 \mathrm{E} \quad 54 \quad 20434841494 \mathrm{E} 42\) 82A8： \(0 D \quad 0 D \quad 494 E \quad 2 \varnothing 4544496 D\) 82B0：54 3A \(20.43 \begin{array}{llllll}54 & 52 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 2 \mathrm{D} & 58\end{array}\) 82B8：50 206504 F 82C0：4E 4E 532043555253 D4 82C8：4F 52 gD 20 20 \(20 \quad 20 \quad 208 \mathrm{~F}\)
 82D8：2D \(43 \quad 264348414 \mathrm{E} 47 \mathrm{A8}\) 82E日： \(45 \quad 53 \quad 2644415441\) gD 96
 82FG：2の \(43 \quad 54524 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{E} 2 \varnothing 5 \mathrm{~A}\) 82F8： \(4 \mathrm{C} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 41 \quad 44 \quad 53 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 42 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 50\) 8300：4F \(434 \mathrm{~B} \quad 2646 \quad 524 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{D} 52\) 8308：20 \(\quad 504 \mathrm{~F} \quad 49 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 54 \quad 45 \quad 52 \quad 52\) 8310：57 \(49 \begin{array}{lllllll}54 & 48 & 20 & 43 & 55 & 52 & 2 F\end{array}\) 8318：53 \(4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 52 \quad 3 \mathrm{~A} \quad 20 \quad 43 \quad 54 \quad 52 \quad 93\) 8320： \(4 \mathrm{C} \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 20 \quad 43 \quad 48 \quad 414 \mathrm{E} \quad 30\) 8328：47 \(45 \quad 53 \quad 2843 \quad 55 \quad 5253\) F7 8330：4F \(52 \quad 20 \quad 43 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 5248\) 8338：0D 3C \(5245 \quad 5455 \quad 524 \mathrm{E} 5 \mathrm{E}\)
 8348：45 \(44 \begin{array}{lllllll}49 & 54 & 20 & 41 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 44 & 58\end{array}\) 8350：20 \(42414 \mathrm{D} \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~F} 44 \mathrm{aE}\) \(8358: 45 \quad 53\) ø0 20 5C 8C A9 E9 2B 8360：85 FC A9 80 85 FD Aø Øø ØC 8368：B1 FC FO 日B 20 D2 FF E6 89 8378：FC D 6 F5 E6 FD D 0 F1 288 E 8378：AF 834 C 日B 8D 48 A4 D3 1D 8380：B1 D1 \(4980 \quad 91\) D1 \(68 \quad 60\) 日B 8388：29 7F 8D \(\quad 03\) 80 2968 D 0 26 8390：66 AD 03 80 \(6946 \quad 60\) C9 42 8398：2の D6 64 AD 638060 C9 E3


\section*{Disk Editor}

83A8：60 AD 03 80 \(49 \mathrm{CO} \quad 60 \quad 20 \mathrm{El}\) 83B0：E4 FF C9 00 F0 F9 60 8D 21 83B8： \(05 \quad 80\) 8D 96 8g A5 D3 8D 44 83C \(0: 84 \quad 80 \quad 20 \quad 7 \mathrm{D} 83 \quad 20 \mathrm{AF} 83 \quad 45\) 83C8：20 7D 83 C9 ØD E \(9 \quad 45\) C9 CC 83D ：9D Fg 24 C9 \(14 \mathrm{Fg} \quad 20\) C9 72 83D8：1D Eの 2C 8D 038029 Eの 56 83Eの：F 83E8：80 AE 06 8 8 F 0 D4 20 D2 92 83F0：FE CE \(96 \quad 80 \quad 4 \mathrm{C}\) C2 83 AE 97 83F8： 96 80 EC 9580 F0 C3 EE 4F 8400：06 80 C6 D3 4C C2 83 AE 65 8408：06 80 Eの B6 CE 96 80 E6 34 8410：D3 4C C2 83 AD 05801841 8418：6D \(\quad 84 \quad 80\) A8 88 B1 D1 C9 EB 8420：20 D 0 日C 88 CC 04 80 B 0 9F 8428：F4 A9 g日 8D gן g2 60 C8 80
 8438：B1 D1 2g \(88 \quad 83\) 9D 日0 02 AF 8440：E8 C8 CC \(6680 \quad 90\) F1 A9 BD 8448：\(\emptyset 0\) 9D \(90 \quad 0260 \quad 29 \quad 7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 2 \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{AB}\) 8450：93 80 F0 \(0318 \quad 69 \quad 09 \quad 29 \quad 33\) 8458： 9 F 60 A2 日g 86 FC A9 日A DA \(8460: 85 \mathrm{FE}\) AD 日0 g2 D 0 日1 6057 8468：C9 24 DØ 07 A9 \(10 \quad 85 \mathrm{FE} 81\) 8470：E8 DG 99 C9 25 D 06 A9 FF 8478：02 85 EE E8 BD Ø0 02 D 15 8480： 03 A5 FC \(60 \quad 48\) A5 FE 8576 8488：FD \(20 \quad 9 \mathrm{~B} \quad 84 \quad 68 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{D} \quad 84 \quad 37\) 8490：18 65 FC 85 EC E8 D 0 E4 99 8498：A5 FC 60 18 A9 gØ AØ 88 D7 84A0：6A 66 FC 90031865 FD 62 84A8：88 10 F5 85 FD 6085 FC 8A \(84 \mathrm{~B} 0: \mathrm{A} 925 \quad 20\) D2 FE A2 \(98 \quad 26 \mathrm{C} 9\) 84B8：FC 2 2A \(29 \quad 91 \quad 99 \quad 30 \quad 20 \quad\) D2 \(291 C\) 84C ：FF CA D \(\emptyset\) F3 6085 FC A9 92 84C8：24 20 D2 FF A2 9286 FD 6E 84D 日：A \(\quad \emptyset 4 \quad 26\) FC 2 AA 88 DG FA CF 84D8：29 ØF AA BD \(83 \quad 80 \quad 20\) D2 9C 84E0：FF C6 FD D 0 EB 6085 FC 51 84E8：C9 \(64 \mathrm{~B} \mathrm{\emptyset} \quad 12 \mathrm{~A} 9 \quad 30 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{D} 2 \quad 48\) 84F0：FF A5 FC C9 ØA Bø 97 A9 6A 84F8： 3626 D2 FF A5 FC AA A9 9C 8500：00 20 CD BD 6085 FC C9 85 8508：64 90 E6 A9 2D 20 D2 FF 76 851日：20 D2 FF 60 AD 9480 8D 34 8518： 63 80 AE 41 80 CA 8A 2D 20 8520：63 80 A8 AD 93 80 4A 4A B5 8528：4A 4A 8D 83 80 AD 41 80 8A 8530：C9 20 D 0 03 4E 93 80 AE Ag 8538：凤3 80 60 A9 Ø日 8D 94 80 6B 8540：20 90 8E 20 F8 \(85 \quad 20\) 2E 9F 8548：86 20 AF 83 C9 03 D 0 1B E3 8550：20 日B 8D A9 \(99 \quad 20\) B7 \(83 \quad 36\)
 8560：94 80 9D g0 98 20 F4 8B 44 8568：4C \(43 \quad 85\) C9 日C D \(0 \quad 96 \quad 20 \quad 87\) \(8570: 86 \quad 8 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 43 \quad 85 \mathrm{C} 910 \mathrm{Dg} \quad 64\) 8578：15 20 日B 8D A9 99 20 B7 B9

 8590：D 08 A9 90 8D 94 80 4C 47 8598：43 85 C9 91 D BD AD \(^{94}\) A3 85A ：80 38 ED 41 80 8D \(94 \quad 80\) AF 85A8：4C \(43 \quad 85\) C9 11 D 0 GD \(A D 8 B\)
 85B8：80 4C \(43 \quad 85\) C9 9D \(\mathrm{D} 日 \quad 0644\) 85C0：CE \(94 \quad 80 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 43 \quad 85\) C9 1D \(\quad 9 \mathrm{E}\)
 85D ：C9 日E D D 1C 2078 8D AE AC 85D8：94 80 BD 60 98 8D 3F 80 FF 85Eの：E8 BD \(\emptyset 0 \quad 98\) 8D \(40 \quad 80 \quad 20\) E7

 85F8：A日 日g A2 15 20 F3 8D AE 94 \(8600: 94\) 80 BD g0 98 8D 9580 D5 8608：20 \(\begin{array}{lllllllll} & \text { E6 } & 84 & 20 & 73 & 86 & \text { AD } & 95 & 18\end{array}\) 8610：80 20 C5 84 A9 20 20 \(20 \quad 73\) E7 8618：86 AD 95 80 \(\quad 20\) AE \(84 \quad 20 \quad 73\) 8620：73 86 A9 3A 20 D2 FF AD 5B 8628：94 80 20 E6 \(84 \quad 60 \quad 20 \quad 14\) 日C 8630：85 4C C3 8E C9 12 D 06 B2 8638： 20 D2 FF 4C \(43 \quad 85 \mathrm{C} 9 \quad 92 \quad 25\) 864日：D \(0 \quad 06 \quad 20\) D2 FF 4 C \(43 \quad 85\) A5 8648：C9 20 90 08 C9 8Ø 90 \(\quad 97\) 4D

8650：C9 Aø B 0 03 4C 4385 8D B8 8658：3E \(80 \quad 20 \quad 14 \quad 85\) E8 C8 8834 \(8660: C 8 \quad 2 \theta\) F3 8D AD 3E 8 \(82 \sigma\) B8 8668：D2 FF EE \(9480 \quad 20\) 5C 8C CF 8670：4C \(43 \quad 85\) A9 \(20 \quad 20\) D2 20 EF 6 8678：4C D2 FF \(2 \emptyset\) 日B 8D A9 1458 8680：20 B7 83 20 03 8B A2 बF 98
 8690：A2 0日 BD 00 02 Fb 06 20 A6 8698：D2 FF E8 D 0 F5 20 CC FE 03 86A0：20 52 8D A9 日F 2g C3 FF 1F 86A8：60 AD \(3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 80 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} 9480 \mathrm{AD} A E\) \(86 \mathrm{~B} 0: 40 \quad 80 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} 9580\) A 912 8D 65 86B8：3F 80 A9 008 D 40 \(40 \quad 2049\) 86C \(0: 5 \mathrm{C}\) 8C A9 \(94 \quad 20\) A9 \(8 \mathrm{BB} 20 \quad 73\) 86C8： \(2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 8 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{AD} 94 \quad 80 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 80 \quad 86\) 86D a：AD \(95808 \mathrm{8D} 40\) 80 A9 93 ED 86D8：20 D2 FF A9 5285 FC A9 91 \(86 \mathrm{E} 0: 0485 \mathrm{FD} A 205 \mathrm{~A} 0\) gØ 8C 72 86E8：3E 80 BD \(\quad\) 日 98 8D 03 80 6E 86F 86F8：ஏA AC \(3 \mathrm{E} \quad 80\) B9 \(98 \quad 80 \quad 38\) 6F 8790：E9 10 A8 8C 95 80 A9 5C 44 8708：6E 93 80 6A AC 3 E 80 91 B6
 8718：ED E8 8A 29 g3 D \(\emptyset\) CB E8 18 8720：EE 3E 80 A9 5285 EC A9 2D 8728：04 85 FD AD 3E 80 C9 23 DF 8730：90 B8 A2 30 8E 02 日4 E8 7A 8738：8E 2A 94 A2 \(90 \quad \mathrm{BD} \quad 92 \quad 94 \quad \mathrm{C} 2\) 8740：9D \(\quad 93 \quad 04\) BD 2A 94 9D \(2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 93\) 8748： \(04 \mathrm{FE} \quad 2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 94 \mathrm{BD} 2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 04 \mathrm{C} 9 \quad 2 \mathrm{~B}\) 8750：3A 90 \(98 \mathrm{FE} \quad 03 \quad 04\) A9 30 3D 8758：9D 2B \(\quad 44\) E8 E E 22 D 0 DD 1F 8760：A9 14 8D 9680 AE \(9680 \quad \mathrm{D} \emptyset\) 8768：E8 E8 AØ ØØ 20 F3 8D AD D3 8770：96 80 \(20 \quad 05 \quad 85\) CE \(96 \quad 80 \quad 54\) 8778：10 EB 20 D4 \(88 \quad 60\) 20 A9 8 B 8780：86 20 8D 87 20 日B 8D A9 \(\begin{array}{llllllll} & \text { E6 }\end{array}\) 8788： 0420 BD 8B 60 A9 日の 8D 49 8790：95 80 8D 96 80 20 90 8E D9 8798：AE \(96 \quad 80\) AC \(95 \quad 80 \quad 20\) C3 32 \(87 \mathrm{~A} 9: 8 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \mathrm{AF} 83 \mathrm{C} 9\) gC Dg 9653

 87B8：95 80 C8 C8 20 F3 8D A4 E8 87C \(:\) D3 B1 D1 \(4986 \quad 91\) D1 AD 90 87C8：95 80 ØA ØA \(18 \quad 69 \quad 94\) AA BD 87D ：Bl Dl 2A \(98 \quad 96 \mathrm{FE}\) gø 9840 87D8：4C DE 87 DE \(9098 \quad 20\) D4 1 C 87E \(: 88\) 4C \(98 \quad 87\) C9 13 Fg A5 F4 87E8：C9 91 D 0 日A CE 968010 DD 87FG：Fg EE 968010 EB C9 17 E9 87F8：Dg 19 AD 958048 AD 96 DC 880 ： \(80 \quad 48 \quad 20 \quad 6288 \quad 20\) DB \(86 \quad 90\)
 8810：4C \(98 \quad 87\) C \(911 \mathrm{DG} \quad 13 \mathrm{EE}\) DB 8818：96 80 AD \(96 \quad 80 \mathrm{AE} 95 \quad 80 \quad 1 \mathrm{E}\) 8820：DD \(98 \quad 80 \quad 90\) BC CE 96 80 2E 8828：D \(\emptyset\) B7 C9 9D D \(\emptyset\) ØA CE 9584 8830：80 10 AE EE 9580 10 A9 C2 8838：C9 1D D 14 EE 95 80 AE 4 E 8840：95 80 AD 9680 DD 98 80 88 8848：90 97 CE 95 80 4C El 87 3B 8850：C9 日D D \(\emptyset 94 \quad 20\) BA 8E 60 4D
 8860：E1 87 A9 5285 FC A9 0416 8868：85 FD A2 \(95 \mathrm{~A} \emptyset \quad\) Ø0 8C \(3 \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{BC}\) 8870：80 Ag 98 8C 95 80 AC 3E F9 8878：80 B1 FC 2 A 6E 63 80 \(\quad 2019\) 8880：4E 8C CE 9580 D 0 EF AD E3 8888：Ø3 80 9D 90 98 E8 8A \(29 \quad 95\) 8890：Ø3 D 0 DE BD FE 9729 3F FE 8898：9D EF 97 E 8 EE 3E 80 A9 15 88A0：52 85 FC A9 9485 FD AD 56 88A8： 3 E 80 C9 23 90 C3 AD \(3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 92\) \(88 \mathrm{~B} 日: 80 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 94 \quad 80 \mathrm{AD} 40 \quad 80 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad \mathrm{FC}\) 88B8：95 80 A9 12 8D 3F 80 A9 1F 88C \(: 90\) 8D \(40 \quad 80 \quad 20\) 6A 8 BB AD B 4 88C8：94 80 8D \(3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 80 \mathrm{AD} 9580 \quad 50\) 88D0：8D 40 80 60 A2 24 A9 0047 88D8：85 EC 85 ED BD \(90 \quad 98\) E8 84 88EØ：E8 E8 E8 EG 94 BG 日A 65 AC 88E8：FC 85 FC 90 EF E6 FD D 9 6A


88F8：A5 FD A6 FC 20 CD BD A9 5E \(8900: 20\) 20 D2 FF 20 D2 FF 20 F1 8908：D2 FF \(60 \quad 20\) g3 8B A2 बF 2D 8910：20 C9 FF A9 49 20 D2 FF B 0 8918：A9 ØD 20 D2 FF 20 CC FF 8E 8920：A9 日F 2Ø C3 FF A9 Ø2 A2 59 8928：08 A 02 20 BA FF A9 01 D3 \(8930: A 2 \quad 23\) A \(0 \quad 80 \quad 20\) BD FF 2091 8938：C 0 FF A2 02 20 C6 FF 20 5C 8940：5C 8C A9 \(93 \quad 20\) D2 FF A2 02 8948：8E 20 62 8A A9 12 20 D2 48 8950：FF A2 12 20 6C 8A A2 \(98 \quad 2 \mathrm{~B}\) 8958：8E \(94 \quad 80 \quad 20\) CF FF 20 D2 7B 8960：FF CE 9480 D 0 F5 A9 0 D 8 8 8968：2の D2 FF A2 \(56 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 62\) 8A EC 8970：A2 日も 8E 03 80 AD 038018 8978：29 07 E0 05 A2 82 20 62 10 8980：8A 20 CF FF 8D 3E \(80 \quad 2061\) 8988：CF FF 8D \(9580 \quad 20\) CF FF B2 8990：8D 96 8 0 A9 \(96 \quad 85\) D3 A2 4 B 8998：10 20 6C 8A A9 2185 D3 A2 89A0：20 1D 8D A9 1A 85 D3 AD 93 89A8： \(3 \mathrm{E} \quad 80 \quad 29 \quad 97 \quad 85 \mathrm{FC}\) A9 \(93 \quad 97\) \(89 \mathrm{~B} 日: 85 \mathrm{FD} 20\) 9B 84 A9 24 18 EE 89B8：65 FC 85 EC \(90 \quad 02\) E 6 FD 96 89C0：A9 \(80 \quad 1865 \mathrm{FD} 85 \mathrm{FD}\) AD D1
 89D日：A 0 2A \(98 \quad 20\) D2 FF Ag 92 AD 89D8：B1 FC 20 D2 FF 88 10 F8 70 89Eg：A9 \(20 \quad 20\) D2 FF AD \(3 \mathrm{E} \quad 80\) B5 89E8：29 40 F 29 A5 A9 3C 20 D2 60 89F0：FF A9 Ø0 85 D3 20 CF FF 85 89F8：8D 95 80 20 CF FF 8D 96 7A 8A 日：80 20 CF FF 8D 9480 A2 \(\quad\) B9 8A日8：06 \(20 \quad 62\) 8A 20 CF FE 85 E2 8A1 \(0: F C \quad 20\) CF FF A6 FC 20 CD DC 8A18：BD A9 gD 20 D2 FF AD 3E 4A 8A20：80 2907 C9 84 D 017 A9 78 8A28： \(85 \quad 85\) D3 AD \(94 \quad 80 \quad 20\) E6 44 8A30：84 A9 20 20 D2 FF 20 1D EB 8A38：8D A9 ØD 20 D2 FF EE 9399
 8A48： 8229 01 D 29 F9 A5 90 D 0 2E 8A50：83 4 C \(\quad 75 \quad 89 \quad 20\) CC FF A9 \(\quad 1 \mathrm{~F}\) 8A58： \(92 \quad 20\) C3 \(\mathrm{FF} \quad 20\) AF 83 4C \(\quad 92\) 8A60： 0 B 8D 86 FE 20 CE FF C6 26
 8A79： 20 D2 \(\mathrm{FF} \quad 20 \mathrm{CF} \mathrm{FF}\) C9 Ag FE 8A78：D \(\quad 94\) A4 C7 Fg Ø3 20 D2 AE 8A80：FF C6 FE D 0 EE A9 22 2g B6 8A88：D2 \(\mathrm{FF} \quad 60\) AD \(3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 80 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 0308\) 8A90：80 AD 40 B0 8D 94 8ø A9 CA
 8AA ：2B 8B AE 40 8 0 E8 E8 AC 2 E 8AA8：3F 80 C8 20 F3 8D A4 D3 8B 8AB \(: B 1\) D1 29 FB 91 Dl AD g0 27 8AB8：98 FO 1B 8D 3 F 8g C9 2446 8AC ：B B 14 AA AD 0198 8D \(40 \quad 29\) 8AC8：80 DD \(9780 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \quad 98\) 2ஏ 2 B A1 8AD ：8B \(2 \emptyset\) E1 FF D 0 CC \(A D \quad \emptyset 3 \quad \emptyset 8\) 8AD8：80 8D 3F 80 AD \(9480 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad \mathrm{CF}\) 8AE 0： \(40 \quad 80\) A9 \(\quad 95 \quad 20\) BD 8B A9 74 8AE8： 00 8D \(97 \quad 80 \quad 60\) A2 \(0 \mathrm{~F} \quad 2016\) 8AF \(: C 9 \mathrm{FF}\) A2 90 BD 1880 Fg 7 F 8AF8： 06 2 2 D2 FF E8 D 0 E5 \(2 \emptyset\) 日A 8Bøø：CC FF 6Ø A9 ØF A2 98 A \(\emptyset\) D7 8B08：\(\emptyset \mathrm{F} \quad 20\) BA FF A9 \(\quad 00 \quad 20\) BD 51 8B1日：FE 20 C \(\emptyset\) FF 60 A9 92 A2 97 8B18： 08 A \(\quad \emptyset 2\) 20 BA FF A9 02 C8
 8B28：C \(0 \quad \mathrm{FF} \quad 60 \quad 20 \quad 03\) 8B \(20 \quad 1549\) 8B30：8B A2 日F 20 C9 FF A2 g 0 2D 8B38：BD \(98 \quad 80 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset \quad 66 \quad 20 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{FF}\) A5 8B4日：E8 D 0 F5 20 D1 8B A2 02 C4 8B48：20 C6 FF A2 20 8E 3 D 8 8080 8B50：20 CF FF AE 3D 80 9D Ø日 7D 8B58：98 E8 D＠F1 20 CC FF A9 gD 8B60：02 20 C3 FF A9 \(91 \quad 20\) C3 4 AE
 8B7 ： \(2 \emptyset\) ED 8A A2 \(\quad 62\) 2 2 C 9 FF B2 8B78：A2 \(20 \mathrm{BD} \quad 06 \quad 98 \quad 20 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{FE} 83\) 8B80：E8 D 0 F7 20 CC FF A2 0F FB 8B88： 20 C9 FF A2 日曰 BD 10 80 E3 8B90：Fg 6620 D 2 FF E8 D 0 F5 日E 8B98：20 D1 8B 20 CC FF A9 \(02 \quad 63\)

8BA0：20 C3 FF A9 0120 C3 FF 63 8BA8： 6018699885 FD A9 \(90 \quad 24\) 8BB \(0: 85 \mathrm{FC}\) A 00 B9 0098916 E 8BB8：FC C8 D 0 F8 60186998 F8 8BC0：85 FD A9 0085 FC A 000 B 0 8BC8：B1 FC 996098 C8 D6 F8 AD 8BD0：60 A9 00 AE 3 F 8020 CD 77 8BD8：BD A9 20 20 D2 FF A9 \(00 \quad 29\) 8BE6：AE 408020 CD BD A9 GD 37 8BE8：2』 D2 \(\mathrm{FF} 20 \mathrm{CC} F \mathrm{FF} 2052 \mathrm{BF}\) 8BF0：8D 4C ED 8A A9 2985 FC 42 8BF8：A9 0485 FD Ag g6 AE 41 lA 8C00：80 A9 7091 FC C8 A9 4089 8C08：91 FC C8 CA D 0 FA A9 6E 23 8C10：91 FC A2 00 20 4E 8C A9 82 8C18：5D 91 FC AD 418085 FE D4 8C20：C8 BD 009891 FC E8 F 0 D9 8C28：04 C6 FE D6 F3 A9 5D C8 AB 8C30：91 FC Eø 00 Dø DE 20 4E FD 8C38：8C A9 6D 91 FC AE 4180 6E 8C40：A9 40 C8 \(91 \mathrm{FC} C A\) D 0 FA 20 8C48：A9 7D C8 91 FC 60 A9 28 AC 8C50：18 65 FC 85 FC 9092 E6 DB 8C58：FD Ag 0060 A9 5285 FC 3D 8C60：A9 0485 FD A2 06 A 00636 8C68：B1 FC 9D 0098 E 8 Fg ØC A3 8C78：C8 CC 418090 F2 28 4E 30
 8C80：20 F4 8B A9 CB 85 FC A9 日B 8C88：05 85 FD A2 0886 FE A0 68 8C90：00 A2 00 E8 BD BB 80 F 0 AF 8C98：07 29 3F 91 FC C8 D6 F3 21 8CAD： 204 E 8C C6 FE D® EC AE 1 F 8CA8：97 80 CA BD 9097 8D 96 F2 8CB 日：80 CA BD 0097 8D 958013 8CB8：AØ 19 A2 GE 20 F3 8D \(2 \emptyset\) A9 8CC0：1D 8D AE 3F 80 8E 95807 F 8CC8： \(\mathrm{AE} 40 \quad 808 \mathrm{E} \quad 9680 \mathrm{~A} 01953\) 8CD6：A2 0F 2の F3 8D 2の 1D 8D F6 8CD8：AD ø0 98 8D 9580 AD gl BF 8CEØ： 98 8D 96 80 Ag 19 A2 1043 8CE8：20 F3 8D 20 1D 8D Aø 19 3C

8CFB：A2 12 2g F3 8D AD 9780 F5 8CF8：4A 20 E6 84602003 8B 79 8Dø日：A2 日F 2052 8D A9 0F 20 AA 8D08：C3 FF 60 A2 28 A9 20 9D 01 8D10：1F 97 CA D 0 EA A 00 A 0 DF 8D18：14 26 F3 8D 60 AD \(9580 \quad 62\) 8D20：20 6585 A9 2C 20 D2 FF 5F 8D28：AD 968020058560 A9 7A 8D30：20 A2 00 9D g0 94 9D øø 29 8D38：05 9D 9066 E8 D 0 F4 A2 B4 8D40：1F 9D 0807 CA 10 FA A2 F1 8D48：00 9D 4897 E8 E® Aø D® 21 8D50：F8 60 AD 9780 D 015 A2 3A 8D58：0F 20 C6 FF 2ø 日B 8D 2044 8D60：CF FF C9 9D Fø \(96 \quad 20\) D2 20 8D68：FF 4C 5F 8D 20 CC FF 60 EF 8D79：AD 3F 80 AE 97809 D 9027 8D78：97 AD 40 80 E8 9D 909730 8D80：E8 8E 978060 AE 97801 C 8D88：CA BD 00978 CD 4080 CA 2 B 8D90：BD 9097 8D 3F 80 8E 9797 8D98：80 602078 8D AD 0098 D2 8DAg：8D 3F 80 AD 9198 8D 4093 8DA8：80 20 2B 8B \(60 \quad 2085\) 8D 46 8DB \(: 20\) 2B \(8 \mathrm{~B} \quad 60 \mathrm{AE} 3 \mathrm{~F} 80 \mathrm{EE} 80\) 8DB8：40 8 AD 4080 DD 9780 F8 8DC0：90 12 A9 008 D 4080 EE 3 B 8DC8：3F 80 E8 EG 249095 A2 DE 8DD0： \(018 \mathrm{EE} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 804 \mathrm{C} \quad 2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 8 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{AE} \quad \mathrm{D} 4\) 8DD8：3F 80 CE 40 80 10 11 CA C2 8DE0：D6 62 A2 23 BD 97 80 8D 46 8DE8： 4080 CE 40808 E 3F 805 F 8DE0：4C \(2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 8 \mathrm{~B} \quad 18 \quad 20 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset \quad \mathrm{FF} \quad 6015\) 8DE8：A2 ఏF AØ 19 20 F3 8D A9 64 8E0日： 0220 B7 83 20 2 5A 84 Eの A9 8E08：00 D \(\emptyset 6160\) 8D 3F 80 A2 8C 8E10：0F A0 1C 20 F3 8D A9 82 8D 8E18：20 B7 \(83 \quad 20\) 5A 84 Eの 004 C 8E20：D0 61 60 8D 40 80 60 20 AF 8E28：F8 8D Eの 日0 D 0016020 AC 8E30：2B 8B 6020 F8 8D Eø 0093 8E38：D \(\emptyset 1602 \emptyset 5 C 8 C 206 A C B\)

8E40：8B 60 AD 4180493029 B7 8E48：30 8D 4180606868 ø0 86 8E50：A9 00 8D 978060 AD 3 C 8A 8E58：80 2903 4C BD 8B AD 3C D8 8E60：80 2903 4С A9 BB EE 20 A6 8E68：D6 60 EE 21 D6 60 EE 8662 8E70：02 AD 86 g2 A2 00 9D 00 3B 8E78：D8 9D 00 D9 9D 90 DA 9D 47 8E80：00 DB E8 D6 F1 60 EE 42 EF 8E88：8＠AD 42 80 8D 2 E D \(6 \quad 60\) C8 8E90：A2 3F BD 4380 9D 40 63 B8 8E98：CA 10 F7 A9 6 D 8D FF 67 5E 8EAg：AD 4280 8D 2E D6 A9 g6 16 8EA8：8D 1C D® 8D 1D Dø 8D 17 E4
 8EB8：D 60 AD 15 D 6297 F 8D 15 \(8 \mathrm{EC} 0: 15 \mathrm{D} 06084 \mathrm{FC} 8 \mathrm{E} \quad 3 \mathrm{E} 80 \quad 10\) 8EC8：A9 0885 FD 20 9B 84 A9 6 F 8ED6：26 18 65 FC 85 FC 9012 C 6 8ED8：E6 FD A5 FC 8D GE Dg AD 61 8EE 0：10 D 029 7E 66 FD 90 62 A5 8EE8：09 80 8D 10 D6 AC 3 EE 8093 8EF0：84 FC A9 0885 FD \(2 \rrbracket\) 9B 45 8EF8：84 A9 411865 FC 8D 0F B5 8F00：D0 \(604 \mathrm{C} \quad 5346 \quad 2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 2 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{E}\) E5 8F08：50 51203132332122 7D
 8F18：48 \(44 \begin{array}{lllllll}27 & 8 \mathrm{E} & 33 & 8 \mathrm{E} & 42 & 8 \mathrm{E} & 21\end{array}\) 8F2日：B4 8D D7 8D 9A 8D AD 8D C4 8F28：4D 8E FD 8C 56 8E 56 8E 42 8F30：56 8E 5E 8E 5E 8E 5E 8E 4B 8F38：50 8E 6E 8E 66 8E 6A 8E AA 8F40：3B 85 7B \(867 \mathrm{E} \quad 87\) 5B 8382 8F48：0B 89 A9 12 8D 3F 80 A9 B9 8F50： 008 8D \(40 \quad 80 \quad 20 \quad 2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 8 \mathrm{~B} \quad 20 \mathrm{C7}\) 8F58：FD 8C 26 7D 8C 26 AF 83 3D 8F60：8D 3C 80 A2 17 DD \(628 \mathrm{~F} \quad 53\) 8F68：F0 05 CA 10 F8 30 EB 8A 86 8F70：0A AA BD 1A 8F 8D 7F 8F D9 8F78：BD 1B 8F 8D 80 8F 20 4A D4 8F80：8F 4C 5A 8F 00000000 BE

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\section*{SOUND SAMPLER Can}

Let's face it: Creating sound effects on the 64 will never be as easy as plucking a string. The 64's Sound Interface Device, or SID, chip contains some 25 separate registers that control sound. Attempting to produce a particular effect by POKEing these registers is both tedious and time-consuming, especially for the novice programmer.

Now, Sound Sampler 64 offers an alternative. This program allows you to access every programmable SID-chip register without prior computations or bothersome POKEs. Furthermore, it utilizes the full potential of the chip, including filtering and waveform control, and it even lets you print out the register values that you've chosen so that you can later enter them into your own programs.

\section*{Getting Started}

Sound Sampler 64 is written entirely in BASIC. To ensure accurate entry, use The Automatic Proofreader, found elsewhere in this issue, as you type it in. When you've finished, be sure to save a copy of the program to tape or disk.

To begin creating sounds, simply plug a joystick into port 2; then load and run the program. A screen with four columns will appear. The first three columns contain parameters that control the SID chip's three voices. These include frequency values; attack, decay, sustain, and release rates; waveform types; and so on. The last column contains general parameters that apply to all three voices and include volume, high- and low-filter values, resonance, and filter type. The joystick is used to change the parameters.

Sound Sampler 64 has two modes: move mode, indicated by a blue screen border, and change mode, indicated by

\section*{Guy Johnson}

Have you ever wanted to add sound effects to a program or to just experiment with the sound capabilities of your 64? This program handles all the tedious details for you, leaving you free to create. Joystick required. Printer recommended.


Sound Sampler 64's powerful control panel.
a yellow border. In move mode, use the joystick to move the cursor to the parameter you wish to set. In change mode, push the joystick up or down to increase or decrease the parameter the cursor is on. To switch between modes, press the fire button.

\section*{Volce Parameters}

Let's take a closer look at the voice parameters in the first three screen columns. The first two-FRHI and FRLO-determine a sound's frequency or pitch; FRHI is the frequency's high byte, while FRLO is its low byte. Each
parameter has a value in the range \(0-255\), for an overall frequency value of \(0-65535\). Adjust FRHI to make major changes in pitch, and use FRLO to finetune the sound. A table of frequency values for different musical notes is located in Appendix M of the Commodore 64 User's Guide.

The next two parameters, PULO and PUHI, are used to change the timbre of the sound for the pulse waveform. These parameters are only active for an individual voice when the pulse waveform is selected (see below). As with frequency, pulse is broken into a low byte \((0-255)\) and a high byte ( \(0-15\) ). Change the first parameter to fine-tune the pulse, and the second to make major changes in it.

The waveform parameter (WVFM) determines the type of wave used to generate the sound. Possible values are 16, for a triangular waveform; 32, for a sawtooth waveform; 64, for a pulse waveform; and 128 , for a random-noise waveform. Experiment with different waveforms to find the sound you like. (The pulse waveform requires that at least one of the pulse parameters above be set to something other than 0 .)

The next four parameters are used to set a voice's sound envelope; each has a range of \(0-15\). The first, attack (ATAK), determines how quickly the sound reaches full volume-in as little as two milliseconds to as long as 8 sec onds. Decay (DCAY) determines how fast the sound falls to sustain level; it varies from six milliseconds to \(24 \mathrm{sec}-\) onds. Sustain (SUST) is the volume at which the sound is held after the decay; it varies from \(0-15\), allowing you to set the voice's sustain volume in increments of \(6^{2 / 3}\) percent of the overall volume. Release (RELS) is the rate at
which the sound falls from the sustain volume to 0 ; its values are similar to those of the decay cycle.

The final parameter is the PLAY parameter. When PLAY is set to 1 , the corresponding voice is played. When it's set to 0 , that voice is turned off (this doesn't always mean that no sound is heard). Before a voice can be heard, the following conditions must be met:
- The volume (see below) must be nonzero.
- A waveform must be selected.
- A frequency must be set.
- There must be an attack or a decay.

\section*{General Parameters}

The parameters in the column on the right side of the screen affect all three voices. The clear parameter (CLR) sets all parameters on the screen to 0 , so be careful when you use it. The volume parameter (VOL) controls how loud each voice is and ranges from 0 to 15.

There are four different filter parameters: FILO, FIHI, FIVO, and FITY (each one starts with FI). FILO (0-7) and FIHI ( \(0-255\) ) combine to determine the cutoff frequency. Depending on which filter type is used, these values cause the filter to attenuate all frequencies that are above, below, or near the cutoff point.

FIVO (0-7) determines which voices are affected by the filter. It is figured by adding up the values of the voices you want the filter to affect. Following is a table of the voice values for use with this parameter:
\begin{tabular}{lc} 
Voice Number & Value \\
Voice \#1: & 1 \\
Voice \#2: & 2 \\
Voice \#3: & \(\mathbf{4}\)
\end{tabular}

For example, let's say you want the filter to affect voices 1 and 3 . To do this, set the FIVO parameter to \(5(1+4=5)\).

The last filter parameter is FITY \((0-7)\). The 64 has three filter types: high pass, low pass, and band-pass. The high-pass filter removes lower frequencies, letting the higher frequencies pass. The low-pass filter has the opposite effect: It removes high frequencies while allowing low frequencies to pass. The band-pass filter allows a band or group of frequencies to pass through while frequencies above and below the band are removed. Set FITY to 4 for a highpass filter, to 2 for a band-pass filter, or to 1 for a low-pass filter.

You can combine the filters to create some interesting effects. For example, suppose you want to combine the low- and high-pass filters to filter out midrange frequencies. To do this, set the FITY parameter to \(5(1+4=5)\).

The final parameter is RESO ( \(0-15\) ). Adjusting this increases or decreases the filter resonance.

\section*{The Finished Product}

When you have developed the sound you like, turn on your printer and press f1. Label the project and each individual voice at the prompts. When you've finished, the program prints a table of values in " \(\mathrm{S}+\) " notation. This means that the numbers in the first column are offsets from memory location 54272 (the starting SID chip address). So, to incorporate the sounds you create into your own program, for each register, add 54272 to the number in the first column; then POKE the value in the second column into this memory location.

\section*{Sound Sampler 64}

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SE \(2 \emptyset\) PRINT"\{CLR\}"TAB (12) "COPY RIGHT 199ø": PRINTTAB (6)" COMPUTE! PUBLICATIONS, I NC."
RD \(3 \varnothing\) PRINTTAB (1 \(\varnothing\) ) "ALL RIGHTS \{SPACE\}RESERVED"
GM 40 FORJF \(=1 \mathrm{TO} 2500\) : NEXT
JQ 50 DATA \(4,14,24,34\)
MS 60 DATA \(3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17\) ,19,21
AS 70 FOR \(Q=1 T 04:\) READX:CR \((Q)=X\) : NEXT
RC 80 FOR \(Q=1\) TO1 \(0: \operatorname{READX}: \operatorname{LR}(Q)=\) X: NEXT
MP \(90 \operatorname{DIMZ}(4,10)\)
QJ 100 POKE53281,0:POKE53280,1 4
PH \(11 \varnothing\) PRINT" \(\{C L R\}\{10\) SPACES \(\}\) (WHT\} SOUND SAMPLER \(64 "\)
GG \(12 \emptyset\) PRINT: PRINT" \(\{\) GRN \(\}\) VOICE \(\{\) SPACE \(\} \# 1\{2\) SPACES \(\}\{3\} \mathrm{V}\) OICE \#2\{2 SPACES \(\}\{1\}\) VOI CE \#3 \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) (2 SPACES \(\}\) \{CYN \(\}\) all
QR 130 PRINT"\{YEL\}"
QR 140 DATAFRHI,FRLO, PULO, PUHI ,WVFM, ATAK, DCAY, SUST, RE LS, PLAY
PP 150 FORQ=1TO10:READXS:FORQ2 =1TO3: PRINTXS;"
(6 SPACES \({ }^{\prime \prime}\);: NEXTQ2:PRI NT: PRINT:NEXTQ
PR 160 DATACLR , VOL , FILO, FIHI , RESO, FIVO, FITY, PLAY
MB \(17 \emptyset\) FORQ \(=1\) TO8: \(\operatorname{POKE} 214, \operatorname{LR}(Q)\) : PRINT: POKE 211, CR (4) : RE ADXS: PRINT"\{4 LEFT\}"X\$: NEXTQ
SX 180 PRINT" \(\{8\}\) "
CX 190 S=54272:FORQ=0TO24: POKE \(S+Q, \varnothing: N E X T Q: F O R Q=1 T 04: F\) ORQ2 \(=1\) TO1 \(\varnothing: Z(Q, Q 2)=\varnothing\)
JR 200 NEXT:NEXT
KJ 210 FORC=1TO3:FORL=1T010: PO KE214, LR (L) : PRINT: POKE 2 11,CR(C): PRINTZ (C,L);" \{LEFT\}\{3 SPACES\}"
AX 220 NEXT:NEXT
SE 230 FORQ \(=1\) TO8: POKE \(214, L R(Q)\) :PRINT: POKE 211,CR(4): PR INTQ;"\{LEET\}\{3 SPACES\}" : NEXT
EQ 240 PRINT: PRINT" (DOWN\} \{11 RIGHT\}\{3 DOWN\}PRESS F1 TO PRINT";
DJ \(250 \mathrm{C}=1: \mathrm{L}=1\)
DF 260 REM\{3 SPACES \(\} *\) \# MOVEMEN
XK 276 POKE 214,LR(L): PRINT: POK

E211, CR (C) : PRINT" \(\mathrm{R}^{\text {RVS }}\) \}" Z (C, L) "\{LEFT\} \{OFF\}";:P OKE211, CR (C)
HP 280 JS=PEEK (5632の)
MP 290 GETAS:IFAS=CHRS (133) THE N1830:REM PRINT
GQ 306 IFJS \(=127\) THEN 280
JR 310 IFJS=111THENPOKE53280,7 :FORJS=øTO199:NEXT: GOTO 45
KC 320 PRINT"\{OFF\}"Z(C,L);" \{LEFT\}\{2 SPACES\}"
QK 330 IFJS \(=126\) THENL \(=\mathrm{L}-1\) : REM U P
XX 340 IFJS \(=125\) THENL \(=\mathrm{L}+1\) : REM \(D\) own
GH 35ø IFJS \(=123\) THENC \(=\) C- \(-1:\) REM L EFT
AX 360 IFJS \(=119\) THENC \(=C+1\) : REM R IGHT
DE 370 IFL \(>10\) THENL \(=10\)
KP \(38 \emptyset\) IFL \(<1\) THENL \(=1\)
JQ 39 Ø IF ( \(\mathrm{C}=4\) ) AND ( \(\mathrm{L}>8\) ) THENL \(=8\)
QS 400 IFC \(<1\) THENC \(=1\)
CH 41 I IFC \(>4\) THENC \(=4\)
SP 420 IF \((\mathrm{L}>8)\) AND \((\mathrm{C}>3)\) THENC \(=3\)
BX 430 GOTO27 6
GE 440 REM \(\{3\) SPACES \(\} * *\)
(4 SPACES \}CHANGE LOOP
(4 SPACES \({ }^{\star *}\) *
DE 450 IFC \(=4\) THEN 870
RR 460 IFL \(=1\) THENM \(=S+1: F=\varnothing: T=25\) 5: GOTO56
BB 470 IFL \(=2\) THENM \(=S: F=0: T=255\) : GOTO560
ES 48 1 IFL \(=3\) THENM \(=S+2: F=\varnothing: T=25\) 5: GOTO560
FH 490 IFL \(=4\) THENM \(=S+3: F=\varnothing: T=15\) : GOTO 66
JM 500 IFL \(=5\) THEN 680
KQ 510 IFL \(=6\) THENM \(=\mathrm{S}+5: \mathrm{F}=2: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Z}\) ( C, 7) : T=15: GOTO560
PS 520 IFL \(=7\) THENM \(=\mathrm{S}+5: \mathrm{F}=1: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Z}(\) C, 6) : \(\mathrm{T}=15:\) GOTO560
MH 530 IFL \(=8\) THENM \(=S+6: F=2: P=Z(\) C, 9) :T=15: GOTO 560
QK 540 IFL \(=9\) THENM \(=\mathrm{S}+6: \mathrm{F}=1: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Z}\) ( C, 8) : \(\mathrm{T}=15:\) GOTO56 0
BD 550 IFL=1 0 THEN82 0
XJ 560 JS \(=\operatorname{PEEK}(56320)\)
ED 570 IFJS \(=127\) THEN 560
FH 580 IFJS \(=125\) THENZ \((\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=Z(\mathrm{C}\), L) -1 : GOTO \(2 \varnothing\)

MC 59@ IFJS \(=126\) THENZ \((C, L)=Z(C\), L) +1 : GOTO62 \(\varnothing\)

GX 600 IFJS=111THENPOKE 53280,1 4:FORJS=øTO199: NEXT: GOT 0260
XQ 610 GOTO560
AD \(62 \emptyset \operatorname{IFZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})>\operatorname{TTHENZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=\varnothing\) : POKE211,CR(C):PRINT" \{5 SPACES \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) ": GOTO64@
SB \(630 \operatorname{IFZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})<\emptyset \operatorname{THENZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=\mathrm{T}\) : GOTO64』
GD \(640 \mathrm{IFF}=\varnothing\) THENPOKEM \(+(\mathrm{C}-1) * 7\), Z (C, L) : GOT067ø
RQ 650 IFE \(=1\) THENPOKEM \(+(\mathrm{C}-1) * 7\), \(\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L}):\) GOTO67 \(\varnothing\)
KD 660 IFF \(=2\) THENPOKEM \(+(\mathrm{C}-1) * 7\), \(\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})\) * 16
HM 670 POKE 211, CR (C): PRINT" \{RVS \}"; \(\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})\); " \(\{\) LEET \(\}\) \{OFF\} ";:GOTO560
RX \(68 \emptyset\) REM ** WAVEFORM CHANGE \{SPACE\}**
BB 69 Ø JS=PEEK (5632 \(\sigma\) )
RX 700 IFJS \(=127\) THEN 690
XP 710 IEJS \(=125\) THEN 750
BX 720 IFJS \(=126\) THEN 780
GD 730 IEJS \(=111\) THENPOKE 53280,1 4:FORJS=øTO199: NEXT: GOT 0278
QH 740 GOTO69@

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\section*{Sound Sampler}

AR \(750 \operatorname{IFZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=0 \mathrm{THENZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=128: \operatorname{GOTO} 77 \mathrm{~g}\)
HA \(760 \mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L}) / 2: \operatorname{TFZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})<16 \operatorname{THENZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=\) \(\emptyset\)
RB \(77 \emptyset\) POKES \(+4+(\mathrm{C}-1) * 7, \mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L}): \mathrm{POKE} 211, \mathrm{CR}(\mathrm{C}): \mathrm{P}\) RINT"\{RVS\}"; Z (C, L) ;"\{LEFT\} \{OFF\} ";:GO T0680
RM \(780 \operatorname{IFZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=\emptyset \operatorname{THENZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=16: \operatorname{GOTO} 81 \emptyset\)
XH \(790 \mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L}) * 2\)
CC \(8 \emptyset \emptyset \operatorname{IFZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})>128 \mathrm{THENZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=\emptyset: \operatorname{POKE} 211, \mathrm{CR}(\mathrm{C})\) : PRINT" \{RVS\}"; Z (C,L);"\{LEFT\} \{OFF\} \{2 SPACES\}";
SX 810 POKES \(+4+(\mathrm{C}-1) * 7, \mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L}): \mathrm{POKE} 211, \mathrm{CR}(\mathrm{C}): \mathrm{P}\) RINT"\{RVS\}";Z(C,L);"\{LEFT\} \{OFF\} ";:GO T068
CK 820 POKE53280,14:REM PLAY A VOICE
CP \(830 \operatorname{IFZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=\) ØTHENPOKES \(+4+(\mathrm{C}-1) * 7, \mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, 5)+1\) : GOTO860
XB 840 POKES \(+4+(\mathrm{C}-1) * 7, Z(C, 5): Z(C, L)=\emptyset:\) POKE 21 1,CR(C): PRINT"\{RVS\}";Z(C,L);"\{LEFT\} \{OFF\}";
CP 850 GOTO 260
ME \(860 \mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=1:\) POKE211,CR(C): PRINT" \(\{\) RVS\}"; Z ( C, L) ; "\{LEFT\} \{OFF\}";:GOTO26ø
XM \(87 \emptyset\) REM \(\{3\) SPACES \(\} \star\) * ALL VOICES COLUMN **
XE \(88 \emptyset\) IFL \(=1\) THENPOKE5328 \(1,14:\) GOTO19 1
CP 890 IFL \(=2\) THENM \(=S+3: \mathrm{F}=1: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, 7): \mathrm{T}=15: \mathrm{GOTO} 5\) 60
QX 9@ IFL \(=3\) THENM \(=S: F=\emptyset: T=7: G O T O 56 \emptyset\)
MJ \(91 \emptyset\) IFL \(=4\) THENM \(=S+1: \mathrm{F}=\emptyset: \mathrm{T}=255:\) GOTO 560
CJ 92 Ø \(\mathrm{IFL}=5 \mathrm{THENM}=\mathrm{S}+2: \mathrm{F}=2: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, 6): \mathrm{T}=15:\) GOTO 5 60
JC 930 IFL=6THENM=S+2:F=1:P=Z(C,5):T=7:GOTO56 \(\sigma\)
KM 940 IFL \(=7\) THEN 1190 : REM ELSE PLAY ALL VOICES
 \(+\mathrm{G}^{\star} 7, \mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{G}+1,5)\) : POKE \(211, \mathrm{CR}(\mathrm{G}+1)\)
MJ \(96 \emptyset\) PRINTg" \(\{\) LEET \(\} " ;: Z(G+1,1 \emptyset)=\emptyset:\) NEXT
RB \(97 \emptyset \operatorname{IFZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=1 \mathrm{THENZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=\varnothing: \operatorname{POKE} 214, \operatorname{LR}(8): \mathrm{P}\) RINT: GOTO996
XS 980 GOTO1ø日g
AK 990 POKE211,CR(C):PRINT"\{RVS\}"; Z (C, L) ;" \{LEFT\} \{OFF\} ";:POKE53280,14:GOTO260
EQ \(100 \emptyset\) POKE 214, LR (10) : PRINT:FORG= \(10 \mathrm{TO} 2:\) POKES + \(4+\mathrm{G} * 7, \mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{G}+1,5)+1:\) POKE \(211, \mathrm{CR}(\mathrm{G}+1)\)
HC \(1 \emptyset 1 \emptyset\) PRINT \(1 ; "\{L E F T\} " ;: Z(G+1,1 \theta)=1:\) NEXT
GH 1020 POKE214,LR(8):PRINT: Z (C, L) \(=1:\) GOTO99
FD 1030 REM PRINT IT
FG \(1 \emptyset 40\) PRINT" \(\{C L R\}\{3\) DOWN\}": INPUT"ENTER TITL E:";YS( \(\varnothing\) ):PRINT
QR \(165 \emptyset\) INPUT"ENTER NAME OF VOICE \(1: " ; Y(1)\)
SE lø6ø PRINT:INPUT"ENTER NAME OF VOICE 2:"; Y \$(2)
XS 1070 PRINT: INPUT"ENTER NAME OF VOICE \(3: "\); \$(3)
EM 1080 PRINT: PRINT"PRINTING..."
RA \(109 \emptyset\) OPEN4, 4 :PRINT\#4, "SOUND SAMPLE: "; \(Y \$(\theta\) ) : PRINT\#4,""
QR \(110 \emptyset\) PRINT\#4," \(\mathrm{S}=54272\). REG'S GIVEN IN ' \(\mathrm{S}+\) ' NOTATION:"
RA 1110 FORN=1TO3: PRINT\#4, YS (N) : FORN2 \(=8\) TO4 \(: P R\) INT\#4, (N-1)*7+N2;": "; Z (N,N2+1)
JR 112 NEXTN2: PRINT\# \(4,5+(N-1) * 7 ; ": ~ " ; Z(N, 6) *\) \(256+\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{N}, 7)\)
MR 1136 PRINT\#4,6+(N-1)*7;": "; Z (N, 8) *256+Z (N ,9): NEXTN
DC 1140 PRINT\#4,"": PRINT\#4, 21;": "; \(2(4,3)\)
HM 1150 PRINT\#4, 22;": "; Z \((4,4)\)
JA 1160 PRINT\#4, 23;": "; Z \((4,5)+Z(4,6)\)
HQ 1170 PRINT\#4, 24;": "; \(\mathrm{Z}(4,2)+\mathrm{Z}(4,7)\) *16
KJ 1180 CLOSE4:PRINT"DONE!": END
CD 1190 REM ADJUST FILTER TYPE
QB \(12 \emptyset \sigma \mathrm{JS}=\operatorname{PEEK}(5632 \sigma):\) IFJS=127THEN \(12 \emptyset \sigma\)
DE 1210 IFJS=111THENPOKE53280,14:FORJS = 0 TO199 : NEXT: GOTO27
PS 1220 IFJS \(=125\) THENZ \((C, L)=Z(C, L)-1\) : GOTO125 0
JQ 123 IFJS \(=126\) THENZ \((\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})+1\) : GOTO1250
BR 124 GOTO12g
CE \(1250 \operatorname{IFZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})>7 \mathrm{THENZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=\varnothing\)
PD \(1268 \operatorname{IFZ}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})<\) बTHENZ \((\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L})=7\)
GA \(127 \emptyset\) POKES \(+24, \mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, 2)+\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L}) * 16\) : POKE \(211, \mathrm{CR}(\) C): PRINT"\{RVS\}";Z(C,L);"\{LEFT\} \{OFF\} \{SPACE\}";
RS 1280 GOTOL2 20

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VISA


\section*{Stephane Edwardson}

\section*{Here's a fun way to send a message to a friend: Generate a stand-alone text file that recreates your actual type-in sequence. For the 64.}

Need to add a personal touch to your notes, online messages, or program instruction files? Messenger just may be your answer. It lets you enter a message using the built-in screen editor and then save it to disk in the form of a BASIC program. When you run this program, your message is displayed on the screen one keystroke at a time, exactly as you typed it in.

Because Messenger uses the screen editor, you can produce some interesting and entertaining effects with it. In addition to letting you enter ordinary text and graphics characters, you can cursor around the screen, change screen colors, change text colors, and so forth. With a 31 K buffer and a built-in message compactor, Messenger is capable of handling lengthy dispatches. It can also "grab" text from sequential files on disk and incorporate it into your message.

\section*{Getting Started}

Messenger is written in BASIC with machine language routines in DATA statements. Enter the program using The Automatic Proofreader, found elsewhere in this issue. When you've finished typing, be sure to save a copy of the program to disk.

When you're ready to begin, load and run Messenger. After the program initializes, you're presented with a menu of eight options. At the bottom of the screen is a handy memory gauge
which tells you the length of the current message and the amount of memory still available.

\section*{Using the Program}

The first menu option is View Message. This option lets you preview the message that's currently in the text buffer. During the playback sequence, you can press the Commodore key to speed up the process or the SHIFT/LOCK key to pause the display.

The second menu option is Enter Message. Select this option when you wish to edit an existing message or create a new one. If there's currently a message in the text buffer, it will be played back (using Option 1) before you're placed in edit mode. Once in this mode, you can move the cursor around, type in text, change screen colors, or do whatever you like.

The built-in screen editor is active, so practically any keystroke is allowed. As you type in your message, the program takes each keypress and stores its corresponding CHR\$ value in the text buffer. The only keys that behave differently are the function keys, which have the following assignments:
f1 Cycles the border colors
f2 Inserts a one-second pause in the message
f3 Cycles the screen colors
\(f 4\) Resets the screen, border, and text colors

\section*{f5 Enables uppercase/graphics} character set
f7 Enables lower-/uppercase character set
f8 Exits edit mode and returns you to the main menu

When you've finished typing in your message, press \(f 8\) to return to the main menu. Also, if you're typing in a large message, it's a good idea to periodically check the amount of free memory available. To do this, press f8, note the memory gauge, and then return to edit mode by selecting Option 2.

The third option is Make Message Program. This option lets you convert the buffer contents into a stand-alone message file. Use this option only after you've edited your message and are completely satisfied with it. When you select this option, you'll be prompted for a password (eight characters or less). This password will be encoded into your text file and only those who can supply it will be able to read your message. If you don't want a passwordencoded text file, just press RETURN at the prompt.

Next, enter a filename ( 16 or fewer characters) for your message file or press RETURN to abort this option and return to the main menu. If you enter a filename, your message is compressed (see Option 4) and then saved to disk in a ready-to-run format.

The fourth option is Compact Memory. This option is used to crunch the data within the text buffer to conserve memory and disk space. Whenever a character occurs more than two
times consecutively within the mes－ sage，the compactor routine inserts a special code or token in the message and compresses the repeating charac－ ters into a two－byte sequence．Using this approach，up to 255 repeating char－ acters can be stored in two bytes．Note that this option executes automatically before a message is saved to disk in the stand－alone format（Option 3）．

Option 5 is Save Message Text． Use this option to save incomplete mes－ sages or to store files for future refer－ ence．When you select this option， you＇ll be prompted for a filename．If you wish to abort the option，just press RETURN at the prompt．If you choose to continue，enter a filename and the contents of the text buffer will be saved to disk as a sequential file．Note that the message isn＇t compacted before the save，so if you want to conserve disk space，execute Option 4 before this one．

The sixth option，Load Message Text，performs the opposite of Option 5．It loads previously saved text files （both compacted and uncompacted）or any sequential text file containing Com－ modore ASCII text．Text that＇s loaded with this option will be appended to the text buffer．

When you choose Option 6，a di－ rectory of sequential files on the disk in the drive is displayed．Next，you＇re prompted for the name of the file you wish to load．Enter a filename or press RETURN to abort the option．

If you wish to include a BASIC pro－ gram listing in your message，you must first convert the program file to a se－ quential file and then later append it to the message．To perform this conver－ sion，load the program into memory and then type the following command sequence：

\section*{OPEN 1，8，8，＂0：filename．seq，S，W＂：CMD1： LIST \\ PRINT\＃1：CLOSE1}
where filename．seq is the name of the sequential file that you＇re creating．

Option 7，the Clear Memory op－ tion，is used to clear the contents of the text buffer．Be careful with this option； once you＇ve cleared the buffer，there＇s no way to recover the data．

The last option，Option 8，is Quit． This option exits Messenger and resets the computer．Be sure that you save all data before selecting this option．

\section*{Special Effects}

Using the standard Commodore screen editor，you can create some rather im－ pressive and interesting effects．By using the INST／DEL key to push and pull words around，you can make text appear to dance across the screen．To give different portions of your message emphasis，you can cycle the text， screen，and border colors．By pressing
f5 or \(f 7\) ，you can alternate between the two character sets．

Scrolling effects can be achieved in a number of ways．One way is to type in your message at the bottom of screen and then press the RETURN key sever－ al times．The text will move up one screen line each time you press RE－ TURN．Downward scrolling can be per－ formed by typing your message at the top of the screen，erasing it，typing it again on the next line，and so on．This method may seem a little tedious，but the results are worth it．

These examples represent only a small sample of what you can do with Messenger．With a little creativity and some experimentation，you＇ll be creat－ ing dazzling messages in no time．

\section*{Messenger}

HQ 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1990 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
MH 20 POKE55， \(0: \operatorname{POKE} 56, \operatorname{PEEK}(46)\) ＋4：CLR：PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{DOWN\} \｛CYN\}"TAB (9)"ONE MOMENT, PLEASE．．．＂
DS 30 POKE5328 \(0,0:\) POKE53281，\(\varnothing:\) POKE 650，128：DIMA（70）
RS 40 FORZ \(=0\) TO9：\(A(Z+48)=Z: A(Z+\) 61）\(=\mathrm{Z}+6: \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{FORZ}=1 \mathrm{TO} 7: \mathrm{R}\) EADB：NEXT
XM \(50 \quad \mathrm{FORZ}=49152 \mathrm{TO} 49879\) ：READAS \(: Q=16 * A(A S C(A S))+A(A S C(R\) IGHT \(\$(A \$, 1))\) ）：\(G=G+Q\)
AB 60 POKEZ，\(Q: N E X T: I F G<>95982 T\) HENPRINT＂\｛DOWN\}ERROR IN \｛SPACE\}DATA STATEMENT.": STOP
JC 70 CLR：SYS 49195：DEFFNA \((X)=P\) EEK（X）＋256＊PEEK（X＋1）
JS 80 AD＝FNA（55）：US＝CHRS（8）+CH \(R \$(142): N=A D: P O K E N, ~ \varnothing: W=4\) 0959
XQ \(9 \emptyset\) IFN＞WTHENN＝W：POKEW，\(\varnothing\)
RF 100 POKE53280， \(0:\) POKE53281，\(\sigma\) ：PRINT＂\(\{C L R\} " ; \mathrm{US} ;: \mathrm{MB}=\mathrm{N}-\) \(A D: F B=W-N\)
PM 110 A \(\$=" ": F O R Z=1 T O 29: A S=A S+\) ＂ネ＂：NEXT：B \(\$=\)＂\｛DOWN \}
\｛ \(\overline{6}\) RIGHT\}\{RVS \(\}\) §7\} ":CS= ＂\｛OFF\} \{YEL\} "
PA 120 PRINTTAB（15）＂\(\$ 7 \$\) MESSENG ER\｛4\}": PRINTTAB (12) "COP YRIGHT \｛2 SPACES \}199 "
PQ \(13 \sigma\) PRINTTAB（6）＂COMPUTE！PU BLICATIONS，INC．＂
BS 140 PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS RESERVED＂
AE \(15 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛BLU\} \{DOWN\} \｛5 RIGHT\}\{A\}"A\$"\{S\}":FO RZ＝1T08：PRINT＂ 5 RIGHT \} －＂TAB（35）＂－＂：PRINT＂ \｛5 RIGHT\}\(\{\bar{Q}\} " A \$ "\{W\} "\)
CP 160 NEXT
QR \(17 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛UP\} \{5 RIGHT\}\(\{Z\} "\) AS＂\(\{\mathrm{X}\}\{\mathrm{HOME}\}\{4\) DOWN\}"
QJ 180 PRINTB\＄＂I＂C\＄＂VIEW MESSA GE＂
RK 190 PRINTB\＄＂2＂C\＄＂ENTER MESS AGE＂
GD 200 PRINTB\＄＂3＂C\＄＂MAKE MESSA GE PROGRAM＂
QD 210 PRINTB\＄＂4＂C\＄＂COMPACT ME MORY＂
BQ 220 PRINTB\＄＂5＂C\＄＂SAVE MESSA GE TEXT（SEQ）＂
QQ 230 PRINTB\＄＂ \(6^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{C}\)＂LOAD MESSA

GE TEXT（SEQ）＂
XB 240 PRINTB\＄＂7＂C\＄＂CLEAR MEMO RY＂
XD 250 PRINTB\＄＂ 8 ＂C\＄＂QUIT＂
RH 260 PRINT，＂＂ 88\(\}\{2\) DOWN\}";RI GHT\＄（STR\＄（FB＋1E6），5）；＂ \｛CYN\} BYTES FREE"
JA 270 PRINT，＂＂ 28\(\}\)＂；RIGHT\＄（STR \＄（MB＋1E6），5）；＂\｛CYN\} BYT ES USED＂；：POKE198，\(\emptyset\)
MP 280 GETAS：IFAS＜＂1＂ORAS＞＂8＂T HEN28 \(\varnothing\)
CC 290 ONVAL（AS）GOTO \(300,360,35\) Ø，47 \(, 48 \emptyset, 550,310,33 \emptyset\)
GF \(30 \emptyset\) SYS49192，AD：\(F O R Z=1 T O 5 \emptyset \sigma\) ：NEXT：GOTO 96
QQ 310 GOSUB740：IFAS＝＂N＂THEN9 0
HS \(320 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{AD}\) ：POKEN， \(0:\) GOTO 90
ES 330 GOSUB740：IFAS＝＂N＂THEN9 \(\emptyset\)
KX 340 SYS64738
SF 350 GOSUB890：GOTO90
AH 360 SYS 49192，AD：FORZ \(=54272 T\) 054306：POKEZ，Ø：POKE5429 6，15
BG \(37 \emptyset\) RESTORE：\(F O R Z=6\) TO＠STEP－1 ：READY：POKE54272＋Z，Y：NE XT：POKE198，\(\sigma\)
SD \(380 \quad \mathrm{~B}=54276: \mathrm{C}=53280: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{C}+1: \mathrm{A}\) \(=\operatorname{USR}(\varnothing):\) POKEB， \(33:\) POKEB， 255：POKEN， \(\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}+1\)
JK \(39 \emptyset\) IFA＜1330RA \(>140\) THEN 460
RK 400 IFA \(=133\) THENPOKEC，（PEEK（ C）AND 15 ）+1
KR 410 IFA \(=134\) THENPOKED，（PEEK（ D）AND 15 ）+1
XF 420 IFA \(=138\) THENPOKEC ，\(\varnothing:\) POKE D，\(\varnothing\) ：PRINT＂\(\{\) CLR \(\}\) \｛CYN \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) ；U \＄；
KX 430 IFA \(=135\) THENPRINTUS；
KE \(44 \emptyset\) IFA \(=136\) THENPRINTCHR\＄（ 14 ）；
SD \(45 \emptyset \mathrm{IFA}=140 \mathrm{THENN}=\mathrm{N}-1:\) POKEN， Ø：GOTO9
ME \(46 \emptyset\) PRINTCHRS（A）；：GOTO 380
PK 470 GOSUB1050：GOTO9
PE 480 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"TAB (15)" \｛DOWN\}\{6\}TEXT SAVE"
JD 490 FS＝＂＂：INPUT＂\(\{4\) DOWN \(\}\) \｛CYN\}EILENAME ";FS:IFF\$ ＝＂＂THEN9の
EF 500 GOSUB860：PRINT＂\(\{\) CLR \(\}\) \｛5 DOWN\}"TAB (10)" \(\{6\}\) SAV ING．．．PLEASE WAIT＂
JC 510 OPEN \(2,8,2, F \$+", S, W^{\prime \prime}: G O S\) UB8の日：IFERく＞
RA 520 IFPEEK（AD）＜＞138THENPRIN T\＃2，CHRS（138）；
EC 530 SYS \(49201, A D\)
RX 540 CLOSE2：CLOSE15：SYS 65511 ：GOTO9
DJ 550 GOSUB860：S \(\$="\)＂：FORZ \(=1 \mathrm{TO}\) 40：S\＄＝S\＄＋＂＂：NEXTZ
QK 560 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{6\}"TAB (10)" EILES ON THIS DISK： \｛DOWN\} 46\(\}\) \｛GRN\}"
XX \(57 \theta\) OPEN \(2,8, \theta, " \$ \emptyset: *=S ": C \$=C\) HRS（34）：GOSUB800：IFERく＞ GTHEN73 \(\sigma\)
FH 580 GET\＃2，AS，A\＄
MK 590 GET\＃2，AS，AS：IEAS＝＂＂THEN 680
CM 600 GET\＃2，AS，AS：NS＝＂＂
EG 610 GET\＃2，AS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN590
KS 620 IFAS＜＞CSTHEN610
EX 630 GET\＃2，AS：IFAS＜＞C\＄THENN\＄ ＝N\＄＋A\＄：GOTO63
AX 640 IFZ \(=41\) THENZ \(=\varnothing\) ：PRINT＂ \｛RVS\}"LEFT \(\$(N \$+S \$, 4 \theta)\)＂ \｛6\}\{OFF\}";:GOTO66も
HK 650 PRINTNS； \(\operatorname{SPC}(20-L E N(N \$))\) ；
BQ 660 GET\＃2，AS：IF AS＜＞＂＂THEN 660

\section*{Messenger}

DD 670 GOTO590
QH 680 CLOSE2：CLOSE15：PRINT：PR INT＂\｛RVS \} \{GRN\}"; S\$
SR \(690 \mathrm{FS}=\)＂＂：INPUT＂\(\{C Y N\}\{D O W N\}\) FILE TO LOAD＂；FS：IFE\＄＝ ＂＂THEN736
JH 700 PRINT＂\(\{C L R\}\) \｛5 DOWN\}"TAB （10）＂\｛6\}LOADING. . . PLEAS E WAIT＂
EM 710 OPEN2， \(8,2, F S+{ }^{\prime \prime}, S, R^{\prime \prime}: G O S\) UB8の日：IFERく〉のTHEN730
AC 720 SYS \(49198, N: N=\) FNA \((781)+1\) ：POKEN，\(\varnothing\)
JP 730 CLOSE 2：CLOSE15：SYS65511 ：GOTO9
QC 740 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"TAB (15)" \｛YEL\} \{2 DOWN\}WARNING!!!

FX 750 PRINT＂ 22 DOWN\} \{CYN \} \｛3 SPACES\}THIS OPTION \(W\) ILL ERASE THE CURRENT＂
PC 760 PRINTTAB（11）＂\｛DOWN\}MESS AGE IN MEMORY．＂
ME \(77 \emptyset\) PRINTTAB（16）＂\｛3 DOWN \(\}\) \｛6\}ARE YOU SURE? [Y/N]" ：POKE198，\(\sigma\)
JM 780 GETAS：IFAS＜＞＂Y＂ANDAS＜＞＂ N＂THEN78』
KK 79 R RETURN
XQ 8＠g OPEN15，8，15：INPUT \＃15，ER ，ERS，ET，ES：IFER＝ØTHENRE TURN
RP 810 PRINT＂\(\{C L R\}\)＂TAB（11）＂ \｛2 DOWN\}\{6\}OPERATION AB ORTED．＂
QA 820 PRINT＂\｛7 DOWN\}\{RED\}DISK ERROR：\｛YEL\}";ER;ERS;ET ；＂\｛LEFT\}";ES
FE 830 PRINTTAB（14）＂\(\{6\}\)
\｛7 DOWN\}PRESS A KEY": PO KE198，\(\varnothing\)
CA 840 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN846
SM 850 RETURN
CA 860 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{6\}\{5 DOWN\}" TAB（5）＂INSERT A DISK AN D PRESS A KEY＂：POKE198， \(\emptyset\)
ES 870 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN870
CX 880 RETURN
JS 89ø A＝AD：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{CYN\} \｛5 DOWN \}"
SD \(9 \emptyset \emptyset\) FORZ \(=1 \mathrm{TO} 8: K Y(Z)=\emptyset: N E X T:\) \(\mathrm{Q}=1\)
CK 916 PRINT＂INPUT PASSWORD TO CODE THE MESSAGE．
\｛5 SPACES \} \(\{6\}\)［RETURN］ \｛CYN\} ONLY TO NOT CODE"
MB \(920 \mathrm{~K} \$=" \mathrm{~F}:\) INPUT＂\｛DOWN\}PASSW ORD（ 8 CHARACTERS MAX．） ＂；K\＄
MK \(936 \mathrm{P}=1:\) IFK \(=\)＂＂THENK \(\$=\) CHR（ Ø）： \(\mathrm{P}=\emptyset\)
JE \(94 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{FORZ}=1 \mathrm{TO} 3: \mathrm{K} \$=\mathrm{K} \$+\mathrm{K} \$: \mathrm{NEXT}\) ： \(\mathrm{E} \$=\)＂＂：INPUT＂\(\{\) DOWN \}FILE NAME＂；FS：IFFS＝＂＂THENRET URN
XX 950 GOSUB860：PRINT＂\(\{\) CLR\} \(\{6\}\) \｛5 DOWN \} \{3 SPACES \}COMPA CTING AND SAVING THE ME SSAGE．＂
SB 960 PRINTTAB（14）＂\｛CYN\}
\｛2 DOWN\}PLEASE WAIT.
\｛3 DOWN \}"
ME 970 GOSUB1060：OPEN \(2,8,2, \mathrm{~F} \$+\) ＂， \(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{W}\)＂：GOSUB8の \(\quad\) ：IFERく＞ THEN1040
HG 980 PRINT\＃2，CHR\＄（1）CHR\＄（8）； ： \(\mathrm{X}=2049\)
PF \(990 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{FNA}(\mathrm{X}): \operatorname{IFFNA}(\mathrm{X}+2)<>2 \theta\) ØøTHEN99Ø
CQ 10日g FORZ＝XTOFNA（45）－1：PRIN T\＃2，CHRS（PEEK（Z））；：NEX T

JJ 1010 PRINT\＃2，CHRS（P）；：FORZ＝ 1TO8：POKE49183＋Z，0：NEX T
GB 102の \(\mathrm{FORZ}=49152 \mathrm{TO} 49615:\) PRIN T\＃2，CHRS（PEEK（Z））；：NEX T
PB \(1030 \quad \mathrm{FORZ}=1 \mathrm{TO}: \mathrm{POKE} 49183+\mathrm{Z}\) ， ASC（MIDS（K\＄，Z，1））：NEXT ：SYS49207，AD：POKE49184 ， 0
SF 1040 CLOSE2：CLOSE15：SYS6551 1：RETURN
BG 1050 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{6\}"TAB (8)" \｛5 DOWN \}COMPACT ING. . \｛SPACE\}PLEASE WAIT \｛3 DOWN \}"
\(\mathrm{XX} \quad 1060\) IFN＝ADTHENRETURN
XA 1070 SYS49204，AD： \(\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{FNA}\)（781） ：RETURN
HX 1080 DATA \(255,31,255,1,0,50\) ， g
JK 1690 DATA AD， \(28, C 0, A 9,4 C, A \emptyset\) \(, 0 \emptyset, 84, \mathrm{FB}, 91,14, \mathrm{~A} 9, \mathrm{C} 0\) ， \(85, \mathrm{FC}, \mathrm{A} 2,84, \mathrm{~B} 1,14,91\)
HQ \(110 \emptyset\) DATA \(F B, 88, D 0, F 9, E 6, F C\) ，E6，15，CA，D \(0, \mathrm{~F} 2,60,00\) ，

\(M R 1110\) DATA \(4 \mathrm{C}, 3 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{C} \square, 4 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{Cl}\) ，4C， \(0 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{C} 2,4 \mathrm{C}, 2 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{C} 2,4 \mathrm{C}\) ， \(49, C 2,4 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{A} 5, \mathrm{C} 2,20,95\)
XG 1120 DATA C1，A5，14，8D，51，C1 ，A5，15，8D，52，C1，20，A8， \(\mathrm{C} \emptyset, 2 \emptyset, \mathrm{BD}, \mathrm{C} \emptyset, 20,72, \mathrm{Cl}\)
\(A Q 1130\) DATA A9，日曰，8D，CE，Cl，AD \(, 2 \theta, \mathrm{C} \emptyset, \mathrm{F} \emptyset, \sigma 3,20,9 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{C} 1\), A9， \(00,85, A 2,20,4 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C} 1\)
PH 1140 DATA C9， \(00, \mathrm{D} 0,07,20\), A8 \(, \mathrm{C} 日, 20,88, \mathrm{Cl}, 60,8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{C} 9\) ， Cl，20，04，Cl，20，88，Cl
CE 1150 DATA AD，C9，C1，20，D2，FE ，20，72，Cl，AD，C9，C1，29， 7E，C9，21，30，63，20，D5
ME 1160 DATA \(C \emptyset, A D, 8 D, 02,29,02\) ， F 6， \(84, A 9,05,85, \mathrm{~A} 2, A 9\) ， 6 \(3, C 5, A 2,10, F C, A D, 8 D\)
ME 1170 DATA \(02,29,01, \mathrm{D} 9, F 9,4 \mathrm{C}\) ，5D， \(\mathrm{C} \emptyset, A \emptyset, 19, A 9, \emptyset 0,99\) ， FE，D3，88，D0，FA，A9，日F
RQ 1180 DATA 8D，18，D4，A \(2,05,20\) \(, 42, \mathrm{Cl}, 60, \mathrm{~A} 9, \varnothing \emptyset, 8 \mathrm{D}, 20\) ， DØ，8D，21，D \(, A 9,9 \mathrm{~F}, 2 \emptyset\)
QH 1190 DATA D2，FF，A9，93，20，D2 ， \(\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{A} 9,8 \mathrm{E}, 20, \mathrm{D} 2, \mathrm{FF}, 60\) ， 8D，C9，C1，A \(0,06, B 9, C 2\)
PA \(120 \emptyset\) DATA C1，99， \(00, D 4,88,1 \emptyset\) ，F7，A9，21，8D， \(64, D 4, A 2\) ， \(\emptyset \emptyset, A \emptyset, \emptyset 5, A D, 8 D, \emptyset 2,29\)
GH 1210 DATA \(02, \mathrm{~F}, 02, \mathrm{~A} \emptyset, \emptyset 1, \mathrm{CA}\) ， \(\mathrm{D} \emptyset, \mathrm{FD}, 88, \mathrm{D} \sigma, \mathrm{FA}, \mathrm{A} 9, \mathrm{FE}\) ， 8D， \(64, D 4, A D, C 9, C 1,6 \emptyset\)
GP \(122 \sigma\) DATA C9，85，D日， \(04, \mathrm{EE}, 2 \emptyset\) ， \(\mathrm{D} \emptyset, 60, \mathrm{C} 9,89, \mathrm{D} \emptyset, \emptyset \mathrm{C}, 20\) ， \(88, \mathrm{C} 1, \mathrm{~A} 2,3 \mathrm{C}, 20,42, \mathrm{Cl}\)
AF 1230 DATA \(20,72, \mathrm{C} 1,60, \mathrm{C} 9,86\) ，DØ，04，EE，21，DØ，60，C9， \(8 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{D} \emptyset, 04,2 \emptyset, \mathrm{BD}, \mathrm{C} 0,60\)
FS 1246 DATA C9，87，D0， \(06, A 9,8 \mathrm{E}\) ，20，D2，FF，60，C9，88，D0， Ø5，A9， \(0 \mathrm{E}, 2 \mathrm{\sigma}, \mathrm{D} 2, \mathrm{FF}, 60\)
HS 1250 DATA A2， \(1, A 9, \emptyset \emptyset, 85, A 2\) ， \(\mathrm{E} 4, \mathrm{~A} 2, \mathrm{D} \varnothing, \mathrm{FC}, 6 \varnothing, \mathrm{AD}, \mathrm{CE}\) ， \(\mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{D} \varnothing, 1 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{AD}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{EE}\)
HS 1260 DATA \(51, C 1, D 0,03, E E, 52\) ，C1，C9， \(01, D \emptyset, 12,20,50\) ， C1，8D，CE，Cl，20，50，Cl
SP 1270 DATA 8D，CE，C1，CE，CE，C1 ，AD，CF，Cl，60，A4，D3，B1， D1，8D ，CC，C1，B1，F3，8D
GK \(128 \emptyset\) DATA CD，C1，A9，A 9,91, D1 ，AD， \(86,82,91, \mathrm{~F} 3,60, \mathrm{~A} 4\) ， D3，AD ，CC ，C1， \(91, D 1, A D\)
CP 1290 DATA CD，C1，91，F3，60，20 \(, F D, A E, 2 \theta, 8 A, A D, 2 \theta, F 7\) ，

B7， \(60, A 0,00, A 2,00, A 1\)
DP 1300 DATA \(14,59,20, \mathrm{C} 0,81,14\) ， \(\mathrm{A} 1,14, \mathrm{~F} \emptyset, 0 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{E} 6,14, \mathrm{D} \emptyset\) ， 62，E6，15，C8，98，29，67
QM 1310 DATA A8，4C，A3，C1，A9， 00 ，8D，2の，C \(0,6 \emptyset, \sigma \emptyset, 32, \sigma \theta\) ， \(\theta 1, F E, 1 F, F F, \theta \theta, \theta \theta, \theta \theta\)
PA 1320 DATA \(00,00, \emptyset 0, \emptyset 0, A 9, D B\) ，8D，11， \(63, A 9, C 1,8 \mathrm{D}, 12\) ， G3，6ø，A4，D3，B1，F3， 48
QM 1330 DATA Bl，D1，48，AD， 86,02 ，91，F3，A4，D3，68，48，49， \(80,91, \mathrm{Dl}, 20, \mathrm{E} 4, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{AA}\)
CK 1340 DATA A4，D3，68，48，91，D1 \(, 8 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~F} 0, \mathrm{~EB}, \mathrm{~A} 4, \mathrm{D} 3,68,68\) ， 91，F3，8A，A8，A9， \(00,4 \mathrm{C}\)
PA 1350 DATA \(91, \mathrm{~B} 3,20,95, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{A} 2\) ， \(62,2 \sigma, \mathrm{C} 6, \mathrm{FF}, 2 \boldsymbol{2}, \mathrm{CF}, \mathrm{FF}\) ， A \(\varnothing, 00,91,14,20, B 7, F F\)
MH 1360 DATA 29,40, D 0,09, E6， 14 ， \(\mathrm{D} 日, \mathrm{EE}, \mathrm{E} 6,15,4 \mathrm{C}, 12, \mathrm{C} 2\) ， A \(6,14, A 4,15,60,20,95\)
QG 1370 DATA Cl，A2， \(62,20, \mathrm{C} 9, \mathrm{FF}\) \(, \mathrm{A} \emptyset, \theta 0, \mathrm{Bl}, 14, \mathrm{Fg}, \theta \mathrm{C}, 20\) ， D2，FF，E6，14，D6，F3，E6
MR 1380 DATA \(15,4 \mathrm{C}, 36, \mathrm{C} 2,60,26\) \(, 95, \mathrm{C} 1, \mathrm{~A} 5,14,85, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{A} 5\) ， \(15,85, \mathrm{FC}, \mathrm{A} 0, \mathrm{~g} 0, \mathrm{Bl}, \mathrm{FB}\)
CA 1390 DATA \(\mathrm{D} 0,87,91,14, \mathrm{~A} 6,14\) \(, A 4,15,60, \mathrm{C} 8, \mathrm{C} 0, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FO}\) ， \(04, \mathrm{D} 1, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{Fb}, \mathrm{F} 7, \mathrm{C} 0,61\)
GB \(140 \emptyset\) DATA \(\mathrm{F} \emptyset, 20, \mathrm{C} \sigma, \sigma 2, \mathrm{~F}, 1 \mathrm{C}\) ，48，A9， 11,2 ， \(9 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{C} 2,98\) ， \(20,9 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{C} 2,18,65, \mathrm{FB}, 85\)
RH 1410 DATA \(\mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{A} 9,60,65, \mathrm{FC}, 85\) ， \(\mathrm{FC}, 68,20,9 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{C} 2,4 \mathrm{C}, 54\) ， \(\mathrm{C} 2,2 \theta, 9 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{C} 2, \mathrm{E} 6, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{D} \emptyset\)
MC 142 D DTA \(02, E 6, F C, 4 C, 54, C 2\) ，A2，日0，81，14，E6，14，D0，日2，E6，15，60，2Ø，95，C1
GK 1430 DATA A2， \(02,2 \emptyset, C 9, F F, A 2\) ，Ø0，A0，Øø，A1，14，59，20， \(\mathrm{C} \varnothing, 8 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{CA}, \mathrm{Cl}, 8 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{CB}, \mathrm{Cl}\)
AK 1440 DATA \(2 \emptyset, D 2, F F, A E, C A, C 1\) ， \(\mathrm{AC}, \mathrm{CB}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Al}, 14, \mathrm{Fl}, 0 \mathrm{E}\) ， E6，14，D \(0,62, \mathrm{E} 6,15, \mathrm{C} 8\)
JK 1450 DATA \(98,29,07, A 8,4 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{B} 1\) ，C2，60
XJ 2øøø POKE53280，0：POKE53281， Ø：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"CHR\$ (142 ） \(\operatorname{CHRS}(8): X=2049\)
FP 2010 DEFFNA \((X)=\operatorname{PEEK}(X)+256 *\) PEEK \((X+1)\)
PX 2020 X＝FNA \((X):\) IFX \(<>\) ØTHENY \(=X\) ＋2：GOTO 2 2 20
GR \(2030 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{Y}+1)=173\) THENSYS （ \(\mathrm{Y}+1\) ）
HC 2040 IFPEEK \((\mathrm{Y})=\emptyset\) THEN 2080
DR 2050 PRINT＂\｛4 DOWN \}\{GRN\}THI
S MESSAGE IS PROTECTED
CE \(206 \emptyset\) INPUT＂\｛DOWN\}PLEASE ENT ER PASSWORD＂；KS
GQ 2070 FORZ \(=1 \mathrm{TO}: N \$=\mathrm{N} \$+K \$: P O K\) E49183＋Z，ASC（MIDS（NS，Z ，1））：NEXT：POKEY，\(\varnothing\)
QS 208曰 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{CYN\}
\｛9 SPACES\}MESSENGER FI LE－PLAYER＂
FH 2090 PRINT＂\｛7\}\{9 DOWN\}HOLD \｛SPACE\} \{RVS\}\&6\} CMDR \｛OFF\}\{7\} TO SPEED UP"
HD \(210 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}HOLD \{RVS\}
\｛6\} SHFT \{OFF\}\{7\} TO F
REEZE DISPLAY＂
PS 2110 PRINTTAB（9）＂\｛YEL\}
\｛9 DOWN\}PRESS ANY KEY \｛SPACE\}TO START":POKE1 98， 0
AJ 2120 GET AS：IF AS＝＂＂THEN \｛SPACE\} 2120
FK 2130 SYS 49152，\((\mathrm{Y}+465):\) RUN

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Fire King topnotch fantasy
with grade-A graphics p. 63


\section*{Might and Magic III}

New for fantasy combat fans p. 64


BattleTech Successful departure for Infocom p. 65


Omni-Play Basketball
Great game for hoops lovers p. 63


SimCity Innovative, award-winning simulation p. 64


Kings of the Beach
Fun-filled 3-D volleyball simulation p. 66

\section*{Fire King}

This new game comes from the Strategic Studies Group and Micro Forte, a software company "dedicated to creating the most visual and entertaining software" designed to keep you on the edge of your seat. Fire King comes within inches of this goal.

Fire King combines action and role play, and its pace never slows. Its fantasy-filled plot is extremely well conceived, and, unlike many games of this genre, it keeps the player's interest. Fire King is for one or two players, but playing with a friend makes the going much easier.

Your quest begins when the Fire King is killed and a supernatural Death Beast takes control of your town. It's up to you to assume the role of one of six characters to begin the first miniadventure and reclaim your town.

Each character is uniquely defined, and each one's attributes are different. Should you choose a magic user? A warrior? Your decision drastically affects gameplay, as certain attributes are more important than others.

Control and move your character in eight directions with a joystick. Bumping into an object adds that item to one of your nine pockets. When all pockets are filled, you're informed that you can carry no more.

> Unlike many other action/role-playing games, Fire King holds your interest all the way through.

Bumping into a book displays its contents or prompts you to answer a riddle. Be sure to note every clue along the way because a correct answer to the riddle rewards you with gold or another clue. Also, watch for scrolls. They contain magic spells you'll need throughout the game. Some spells permit you to walk on water, while others make you invisible.

You start off in your lodgings, the beginning and ending point of each quest. Leave your room and enter the town square. In the town, you may choose to steal gold from the Treasury, visit the Holy Temple of Dragara, or match your fighting or magic skills with monsters kept in the Thieves Guild. Exploring the town thoroughly is important: Many of the objects here can make your quest easier.

But the catacombs below the town is where the first adventure takes place. Here you must seek and destroy the

Death Beast, releasing its evil hold on the town and permitting you to uncover the Fire King's mysterious tomb. Completing this miniquest is just one small part of the game.

After solving this first mystery, more difficult challenges test your mind and magic in the wilderness surrounding the world of the Fire King. The outskirts and landscapes are well detailed and designed, and they enhance the game's feeling of fantasy and adventure. The wilderness contains many species and races: Some are friendly, some are not. The terrain includes many rivers that erode your strength and dexterity, Boots for Water Walking are a must because the strong currents can carry your character away in no time.

Magic is an important part of Fire King. You'll need many enchanted objects to complete the game. Even though every character possesses magical abilities, spells are more powerful when cast by wizards and enchantresses.

Fire King comes on two disks and contains a decoder wheel that's needed to advance through each adventure. Also included on the inside cover of the package is a map of the mythical world, including a plan of the town. The landscape is painstakingly rendered. Every detail on the screen is shown on the map.

Fire King's only drawback is the player's manual. It isn't organized well, and it lacks information about the game's main objective. It contains hints for the first quest but doesn't provide a clue for subsequent ones.

Despite the manual's problems, Fire King does have flicker-free scrolling, grade-A graphics, and a captivating plot. It's a topnotch game all the way around.
-Romney Laanstra
Fire King
Strategic Studies Group
Distributed by Electronic Arts
1820 Gateway Dr.
San Mateo, CA 94404
\$29.95

\section*{Omni-Play Basketball}

I have an avid interest and involvement in sports. When I'm not shooting baskets at the playground on the corner, I usually can be found consulting the record books to settle a sports bet between my friends. But all that has changed now. Thanks to Omni-Play Basketball, I've gone pro.

I've become an owner. Next to basketball team owners, medieval potentates knew nothing of power, manipulation, or internecine warfare. We team owners must know when to trade and when to cut our players loose. For the fan, basketball consists of thrilling shots between the beer commercials;
for the players, basketball is lived game to game. But for us owners, managers, and coaches in the upper echelons of Olympus, basketball isn't a matter of a single shot, game, or season. It's season after season, year after year. It's our life.

Omni-Play Basketball brings the entire snarling beast of basketball into your home, including the unsightly, seamy side of the business: back-room dealing. It's all here, cheerleaders, a side-view module (available at extra cost), and inane sports commentary for the brain-damaged-in short, professional sports in all its glory, but without the commercials.

But be warned, this isn't a game you can simply sit down with and start playing. It requires careful study. Get out your reading glasses; the manual is encyclopedic. Begin by looking over the history of the league and the teams, which provides a wealth of stats. Actual teams can be inspected as well, on a player-by-player basis. Then you can begin to build your team.

> It's all here: cheerleaders, inane sports commentary, and pro basketball in all its glory, but without the commercials.

Omni-Play Basketball provides you with a quantity of cash (trading points) which you use to purchase the best players you can afford from other teams. Recruit rookies or try to trade for better players (plus a healthy amount of cash). Another way to improve your team is to send a failing player to training camp. Players, as in real life, suffer injuries from which they must recover.

You can play against the computer or a friend, or (the ultimate in flexibility) Omni-Play Basketball can play itself until you get the hang of the game. Sit back and watch games played out in realistic animation or skip the actual game and go right to the score.

Ever since the invention of the videotape machine (a device developed to watch television for people who don't have time for it themselves, according to Douglas Adams), I've been looking forward to the self-playing videogame. You can set it up to play against itself and then go do something useful-like watching basketball on television.

As a coach, you can make decisions such as electing to charge in after free throws, work inside, work the clock, or go for the quick shot. You can elect to foul out the opposing team, anticipate inside passes, steal the ball, or change coverage. \(D\)

\section*{Reviews}

The major problem is that the game is slow in loading. The modules are high in quality, and it's obvious some very sophisticated work has gone into this package. A fast loader would have made a big difference. After a few minutes of loading, I have a tendency to wander away, watch the Lakers on the tube, and forget there's a game loading until my wife reminds me that I left the computer running.

The theory behind Omni-Play is that improvements and updates can be added periodically. This is a game designed to grow with you. Already, new modules-at about \$20 each-have been introduced for side-view games and college play. Fantasy League is an update that allows you to assemble a dream team of greats throughout basketball history. What's next? Italian league? Who knows? But SportTime wants your suggestions. It looks like a creative team that's headed for the forefront in sports software.
-Robert Bixby
Omni-Play Basketball
SportTime
Dept \#632
3187-G Airway Ave.
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
\$34.95

\section*{Might and Magic II}

It's rare when a film sequel surpasses or even lives up to the quality of the original, but computer games tend to get better as the Roman numerals following their names grow larger. Just consider the evolution of the Ultima and Wizardry series. Might and Magic II is no exception to this rule.

Might and Magic II builds upon the solid scheme of its predecessor, adding a number of enhancements to the program while leaving the basic system intact. The graphics have benefited from a complete facelift and rival the best of anything seen in other adventure games. Color and detail in the 3-D views of the landscape approach genuine artistry. The various creatures and characters encountered are rendered in equally vivid style and even display a small degree of animation. No matter how many hours you spend exploring the game's imaginary environs, your journey will never visually grow wearisome.

Some other changes, such as the inclusion of automapping and the addition of hirelings, help bring it in line with recent advances in adventuregame design. The game also introduces a few wrinkles of its own in the form of time travel and secondary skills that can be purchased by characters.

A big part of any sequel's appeal is that it lets you resurrect your seasoned
warriors from the previous adventure and thrust them into a new set of deadly situations. This continuity is nice because veterans of the first Might and Magic will be able to plunge right into the thick of things without having to nurse new adventurers up to strength.

On the other hand, newcomers to the series will have to spend a fair amount of time tiptoing around the first town and dungeon before their characters are powerful enough to venture into the world at large. The rule book claims that encounters are tailored to the experience level of the party, but in practice beginners can expect to meet some nasty creatures in large quantities.

\section*{No matter how long you}

> explore, your journey
will never visually grow
wearisome.

Might and Magic II is set in the land of Cron, a once-peaceful empire now beset by the usual bevy of fantasygame baddies-goblins, giants, dragons, and the like-plus a staggering assortment of uncommon creatures as well. (The back-of-the-box blurb promises more than 250 varieties of monsters.) The game's premise revolves around the evil-entity-threatens-world-with-destruction theme.

The introductory material in the manual remains deliberately vague, allowing you the pleasure of piecing together information yourself. In the absence of any initial context for your adventures, however, play appears rather aimless at the outset. While the various quests you undertake lend your wanderings some sense of direction, even these tasks often seem like plot devices to kill time (and monsters) until your characters acquire sufficient experience to begin their true mission.

But Might and Magic II is not coy when it comes to revealing something of the philosophy underlying its design. "Combat is the heart of Might and Magic \(I I\)," the rule book reads. And in the course of play, you can expect to fight almost all of the 250 creatures that inhabit the realm. Even first-level characters may have to contend with 50 or more monsters in a single battle.

Fortunately, the combat system is fast-paced and smartly constructed. It dispenses with the maneuvering of individual characters and monsters in favor of a more abstract routine that still retains a tactical flavor. But it also lacks the ability to resolve combat automatically, a surprising omission considering the simplicity of the system. You will sorely miss this feature on those many
occasions when you must fight your way through a horde of lesser creatures.

In a sense, the title sums up the focus of play because your progress hinges on repeated tests of your might and magic (or might alone, since magic primarily functions as a form of might in battle). However, Might and Magic II carries its preoccupation with combat to a dangerous extreme. The excessive swordplay risks turning the adventure into an exercise in battle tactics, with the land of Cron serving as nothing more than a cardboard stage for recurring mass melees.

In terms of design, Might and Magic II represents a significant improvement over its predecessor in every respect. Its primary problem is that its hack-' \(n^{\prime}\) slash mentality reveals a surprising lack of imagination for a fantasy game.
-Jeff Seiken

\author{
Might and Magic II \\ New World Computing \\ Distributed by Electronic Arts 1820 Gateway Dr. \\ San Mateo, CA 94404 \\ \$39.95
}

\section*{SimCity}

Do you want to be a city father? Think you could do a better job of planning and running a city than the distinguished gentlemen down at City Hall? Well, Maxis Software and a city simulator called SimCity are ready to give you absolute control.

My fellow citizens, I would be less than candid if I did not tell you my first reaction to a city simulator was one of skepticism. Just how interesting could a computer program about city planning be? It sounds too much like work. But let me make this perfectly clear: SimCity is a blast!

Start with undeveloped terrain, clear a section of land, and then use your zoning authority to attract development. As Master Planner, it's your job to make sure each area has all the requirements to support the designated zoning. This means supplying electrical power, building roads, and offering public services. Only then will the Sims, microscopic people who populate the city, find it advantageous to move in and develop the properties.

As every city official knows, running a city costs money. Taxes must be collected from the Sims to expand the city and attract more growth. If you've done a good job in your planning and have included the right mix of residential, industrial, and commercial property, property values will skyrocket and Sims will flock to your city. When this happens, even more taxes may be collected due to the increased property
values and growing population. Highcost community projects, such as a major seaport or airport, can now be funded, putting you on your way to creating a booming metropolis.

Keeping up with the growth in your city isn't always easy. Traffic congestion can hamper expansion if road systems are inadequate. Residential areas can fill to capacity, effecting a labor shortage and a slowdown of industrial and commercial growth. A wise city manager is always one step ahead of demand.

SimCity's simulation activity marches on even when you're away from the keyboard. I left a rather complex city unattended for a half-hour, and when I returned I was aghast to find rampant unemployment, high levels of pollution, and traffic reminiscent of Los Angeles during rush hour. Luckily, I had saved the city in its earlier splendor to a data disk and could return to my utopia. An onscreen graph in the program helps you track problems of this type and stay ahead of uncontrolled growth.

\section*{I often race my 9- and 11-year-old sons to the computer for first dibs on SimCity.}

If you enjoy challenging tasks or wish to test your management skills against massive problems that can plague a city, SimCity offers eight ready-made, out-of-control city scenarios to tackle. Each scenario defies you to reverse the devastating effects that have the city on the brink of decay.

There's also a great disaster menu. Release a Godzilla-like monster and let it have its way with your city, and then try your best to restore power and repair the destruction in its wake. Fire storms can be selectively set or randomly generated as a byproduct of a destructive earthquake. Tornadoes can be made to wreak havoc at your command. Your best option after such disasters is to bulldoze a stricken area and rezone for future development.

Included with the program is a 43page booklet, a hardware system card, and a user-reference card, all written exclusively for the 64 version. It's refreshing to see a software company that values Commodore users enough to write machine-specific documentation.

SimCity is a terrific simulation that offers hours, days, and months of enjoyment for the entire family. I often race my 9 - and 11-year-old sons to the computer for first dibs on SimCity. It's a program that wears a variety of hats. I
am reluctant to call it a game, but it operates and plays as easily as most games. It's a serious city simulation that can also provide casual entertainment. SimCity does not require a lot of study, but it manages to be highly education-al-and a lot of fun.

> -Steve Hedrick

\section*{SimCity \\ Maxis}

Distributed by Broderbund 17 Paul Dr.
San Rafael, CA 94903
\$29.95

\section*{BattleTech}

Infocom's BattleTech: The Crescent Hawk's Inception is a cross between a land-craft driving simulation, an Empire Strikes Back-style arcade challenge, and an Ultima-like role-playing game.

As Jason Youngblood, a thirty-first-century Lyran officer, your first chore is to learn the intricacies of piloting one of several BattleMech war machines. At the Pacifica Training School, you'll encounter simulated hostile craft that must be destroyed before you can advance to the next phase of your education. Completing this segment can be quite a chore, particularly in later stages when you are facing three enemy Mechs to your one.

Between practice missions, you'll spend your time visiting a variety of locations within the training area. You may chat with friends in the lounge, enroll in specialized combat classes at the citadel, buy and sell stocks at the ComStar station with the hope of making money to purchase items at the various shops, or go to your barracks to catch up on your sleep.

Before you get too comfortable, you are catapulted into the real world as the result of an enemy raid on your base. If you are skillful and lucky, you'll escape in the Chameleon, the sturdiest and deadliest Mech available. Although not as maneuverable as its lighter cousins and prone to overheating, the Chameleon is equipped with heavy armor and a multitude of weapons, including lasers, missiles, and machine guns. Additional conventional and high-tech armaments may be purchased in towns along your route, providing you have the funds. Parking and repair facilities are also at your disposal.

Traveling cross-country, you visit numerous locations (even video stores), enlist allies, discover hidden valuables, battle foes, and hopefully save the planet from the scourge of the loathsome Kurita warriors. At times, you'll engage enemy infantry. Without benefit of a Mech, these infantry groups can be dispatched quickly. Similarly,
should your Mech be destroyed and you are ejected from it, you'll be a sitting duck until you can commandeer another vehicle.

Easing your chore somewhat is a user-friendly control system that consists of a series of menus, all accessible via a joystick or the keyboard. From the main menu, you may adjust a variety of game settings: You can set combat speed, inspect or heal your character, load or save a game, or view an overhead map. Later menus allow you to select types of movement and weapons, scan friendly and hostile units, decide whether to let the computer hold up your end of the battle or to do the fighting yourself, engage in combat, and choose among a host of other options.

The game screen consists of three areas. Depending on the situation, the upper left window features movement directions, battle reports, or animated sequences. Characters' attributes, represented by bar graphs, are presented in the lower left corner of the screen. During battle, this box contains combat commands. The right window, the largest of the three, displays attractive, 3-D overhead views of the figures and the scrolling countryside.

> BattleTech is a unique cross between a simulation, an arcade challenge, and a roleplaying game.

Occasionally, this scenery is replaced by text, recounting meetings and other events in Jason's life. As good as the descriptions of Jason's nightmare or the break-in at the mayor's house are, there is no way for the player to enter into the story.

The absence of this interaction makes BattleTech a far cry from Infocom's classic text adventures or even the company's newer graphics-oriented line of narrative/puzzle-solving entertainment.

The program comes without copy protection. However, to enter the training mode, all candidates must pass a test, which consists of correctly labeling the parts of a WSP-1A WASP reconnaissance Mech. A correctly labeled diagram appears only in the 20-page instruction booklet.

Six games may be saved on a backup copy of the flip side of the program disk. Duplicating the original is a timeconsuming process, as are the many disk loads required during play. Drawbacks aside, BattleTech's designers have blended a number of genres and, by do-


\section*{Reviews}
ing so, have created something unique. Players searching for new worlds to explore, futuristic vehicles to pilot, and battles to fight need look no further.
-Len Poggiali

\section*{BattleTech:}

The Crescent Hawk's Inception Infocom
Distributed by Mediagenic
3885 Bohannon Dr.
Menlo Park, CA 94025
\$39.95

\section*{Kings of the Beach}

Pull out the sunscreen and your neon jams-you're going to take the beach by storm. You have the speed, the agility, and the height to play stellar doubles volleyball in Electronic Arts' Kings of the Beach.

Boot up the game and head for the practice courts. Kings of the Beach has three courts where you can learn the basics and then hone your skills. Even if you've played in a gym, on a real beach, or in a park, you'll need some time with the coach in this game.

\section*{I've never played another}

\section*{sports simulation that so}

\section*{accurately recreates the}
feeling of the game.

The hardest part of the game is finding the ball on the court. Kings of the Beach deserves a round of applause for creating a 3-D playing field onscreen, but that third dimension is the source of much confusion when the ball heads for your court. Just watch the ball's shadow instead of the ball, and soon you'll be moving to the right spot.

For those of us who head in the opposite direction, the game seems to nudge us to the right place. So don't be too aggressive as you control your player; he has an innate sense of where the ball is headed.

Setting is the easiest volleyball skill in Kings of the Beach. For one thing, your doubles partner nearly always bumps the ball right to you. For another thing, the timing is intuitive. After a few tries, you can easily figure out when to hit the joystick button for a beautiful set.

Bumping is a little harder. First, you must figure out where the ball will land. That's not as easy as it is in setting because your opponents are not as cooperative about getting the ball to you as your doubles partner is. Once you get to the right spot, you must hit the joystick button at just the right moment. Timing is much more critical in
bumping than it is in setting.
Setting and bumping are the bread and butter of volleyball-not too spectacular, but essential to strategy. Spiking, on the other hand, is the crème-de-la-crème of beach volleyball. In Kings of the Beach, it's no different.

While bumping is a combination of placement and timing, spiking is all timing. Your setter is supposed to put the ball where you want it, so you're already in the right place. The trick is to double-click the joystick button at just the right instant to meet the ball properly. If you jump at the wrong time, you'll be flying while the ball rolls away. Sometimes a poorly executed spike results in a hit that goes out of bounds or a dink that drops gently into the opponent's court.

When you're on defense and the opponents spike into your court, the complementary move is a block, which is executed much like a spike. Doubleclick your joystick button just before your opponent connects with the ball. A good block sends the ball back to the other court faster than you can say sand flea.

After practicing each of these skills individually, you can play a few matches or enter the tournament. Each new pair of opponents is more skillful than the last, and each victory moves you closer to a new beach with new opponents. Tournaments are set in such exotic places as Rio, Hawaii, and Chicago.

Of all the sports simulations I've ever played, this is the best. To be fair, though, volleyball is my favorite sport in the real world. However, I've never played another sports simulation that so accurately recreates the feeling of the game. Even before I scored my first point against the easiest opponents, I loved Kings of the Beach.

Besides the simulation's accuracy, its graphics are excellent. Each player, although not sharply represented, is identifiable by a colorful pair of shorts, a sun visor, or some other characteristic. The screen is colorful, the 3-D field is a real challenge, and there is a twoplayer option.

Crowd noise and the sound of the sand flying under your feet create an atmosphere of sunny weather and competition. The game designers packed a lot of detail into this package.

If you love volleyball, sports simulations, or well-designed games, you're a sure convert to Kings of the Beach. It combines all the best features into a fun and challenging game.
-Heidi E. H. Aycock
Kings of the Beach
Electronic Arts
1820 Gateway Dr.
San Mateo, CA 94404
\$29.95

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\section*{A Word Counter}

\section*{Jim Butterfield}

Last month, we began a discussion of 256 -tables. These are tables of 256 bytes, arranged so that a program can reference any position in the table by way of the X or Y index registers.

This month, we'll use a fixed table-a table whose values have been preset by BASIC to help us perform a word count on a text document. Each item in the table will represent a particular ASCII character. If a character is used within a word, the corresponding table entry will be 1 ; otherwise, the table entry will be 0 . Certain characters are vague, and we must make arbitrary decisions about them. For example, the hyphen: Is half-hour one word or two?

Here's the idea: We grab a character from the text file. By referring to the 256 -table, we get a classification: 1 or 0 , word character or not. If we find that a new character is classified as 1 , and the previous character was classified as 0 , we know that a new word is starting. In such a case, we increment the word counter.

Keep in mind that many word processors do not store text files as conventional PET-ASCII characters. They might use screen codes or true ASCII characters. If so, you must change the 256 -table to correspond to this character type.

\section*{A Word-Counting Program}

Word Count works on both the 64 and the 128 . The BASIC portion of the program POKEs the machine language routine into memory at \(\$ 2500\) (9472) and then builds the 256 -table that identifies the characters at \(\$ 2600\) (9728). It sets all values in the table to 0 and then reclassifies the alphabetic charactersboth upper- and lowercase-and numeric characters as 1.

Next, it opens the file to be checked as logical file 1 and then activates the machine language routine with a SYS call. We begin by zeroing certain counters.
\[
\left.\begin{array}{lll}
2500 & \text { LDA \#\$00 } & \text {;set ... } \\
2502 \text { STA } \$ 25 \mathrm{~F} 0 & \text {;...low-order word } \\
& \text { count, }
\end{array}\right\}
\]

Then we connect our input to logical
file 1, previously opened by BASIC.
250B LDX \#\$01 ;logical file 1 250D JSR \$FFC6 ;switch input stream

The next instruction begins our main loop. Each time around the loop, we take a character from the file.

2510 JSR \$FFE4 ;get character from file
We transfer the character to the \(Y\) register, and then we use it to get the character type, 1 or 0 .
2513 TAY ;move character to \(Y\) 2514 LDA \(\$ 2600, Y\); and get character type
The previous character type has been stored at address \(\$ 25 \mathrm{FF}\). If the new character is the same type, we skip ahead, as there's no work to be done.
2517 CMP \$25FF ;same type as before? 251A BEQ \$252A ;yes, so continue

Otherwise, we know the character type has changed-from 1 to 0 at the end of a word, or from 0 to 1 at the beginning of a word. In either case, we log the new previous-character status.

\section*{251C STA \(\$ 25 \mathrm{FF}\); log changed type}

Then we test the new character type for 0 . The easiest way to do this is to transfer it to another register, say Y. If the character type is 0 , we're at the end of a word and can skip any extra accounting.
251F TAY ;test character type
2520 BEQ \$252A ;if 0 , continue
If it isn't 0 , we've found the start of a word. So, we increment our word counter.

2522 INC \$25F0 ;add to counter
2525 BNE \$252A ;if overflow...
2527 INC \$25F1 ;add to high byte.
Everything joins together here. We test the status (ST) byte to see if there are any more bytes to be read from the file.

\section*{252A LDA \(\$ 90\);test ST byte \\ 252C BEQ \(\$ 2510\);if more, go back \\ 252E JMP \$FFCC;CLRCHN and quit}

The BASIC program takes over at this point and prints the number of words.

Remember: If you find yourself doing a lot of comparisons-especially with characters or bytes-take a look to
see if a 256-table can do the job. In the extreme case, a double table could let you dig out a 16 -bit address for each type, and branch to that address. It's a powerful technique.

\section*{Word Count}
```

AR 100 DATA 169,0,141,240,37,1
41,241,37
MH 110 DATA 141,255,37,162,1,3
2,198,255
HE 12g DATA 32,228,255,168,185
,0,38
DE 13| DATA 205,255,37,240,14,
141,255
HQ 140 DATA 37,168,240,8,238,2
40,37,208,3
RH 150 DATA 238,241,37,165,144
,240,226
QE 160 DATA 76,204,255
RD 20g FOR J=9472 TO 952\sigma
EJ 21g READ X:T=T+X
BP 22| POKE J,X
AE 230 NEXT J
PF 240 IF T<>7145 THEN STOP
CK 50\emptyset C=9728:C }=C+12
GF 510 FOR J=\emptyset TO 255: POKE J+C
,0:NEXT J
EH 520 FOR J=48 TO 57:POKE J+C
, 1:NEXT J
PK 530 FOR J=65 TO 90
BB 54@ POKE J+C,1: POKE J+C |,1
SK 550 NEXT J
PB 60| OPEN 15,8,15
FE 61g INPUT "FILE NAME";FS
FR 62g OPEN 1,8,2,F\$
BX 630 INPUT\#15,A,AS,A1,A2:IF
{SPACE}A<>g THEN PRINT
{SPACE}AS:STOP
EP 640 SYS 9472
QE 650 CLOSE 1
AH 660 CLOSE 15
GH 670 W=PEEK(9712)+\operatorname{PEEK}(9713)
*256
JK 68@ PRINT "FILE HAS";W;"WOR
DS."

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## The Automatic Proofreader

Philip I. Nelson

The Automatic Proofreader helps you type in program listings for the 128 and 64 and prevents nearly every kind of typing mistake.

Type in the Proofreader exactly as listed. Because the program can't check itself, type carefully to avoid mistakes. Don't omit any lines, even if they contain unusual commands. After you've finished, save a copy before running it.

Next, type RUN and press RETURN. After the program displays the message "Proofreader Active," you're ready to type in a BASIC program.

Every time you finish typing a line and press RETURN, the Proofreader displays a two-letter checksum in the upper left corner of the screen. Compare this result with the two-letter checksum printed to the left of the line in the program listing. If the letters match, it's almost certain the line was typed correctly. If not, check for your mistake and correct the line.

The Proofreader ignores spaces not enclosed in quotation marks, so you can omit or add spaces between keywords and still see a matching checksum. However, spaces inside quotes are almost always significant, so the program pays attention to them.

The Proofreader does not accept keyword abbreviations (for example, ? instead of PRINT). If you prefer to use abbreviations, you can still check the line by LISTing it, moving the cursor back to the line, and pressing RETURN.

If you're using the Proofreader on the 128, do not perform any GRAPHIC commands while the Proofreader is $a_{G}$ tive. When you perform a command like GRAPHIC 1, the computer moves everything at the start of BASIC program space-including the Proofread-er-to another memory area, causing the Proofreader to crash. The same thing happens if you run any program with a GRAPHIC command while the Proofreader is in memory.

Though the Proofreader doesn't interfere with other BASIC operations, it's a good idea to disable it before running another program. The simplest way to disable it is to turn the computer off then on. A gentler method is to SYS to the computer's built-in reset routine ( 65341 for the 128,64738 for the 64 ).

These reset routines erase any program in memory, so be sure to save the program you're typing in before entering the SYS command.

When using the Proofreader with another utility, disable both programs before running a BASIC program. While the Proofreader seems unaffected by most utilities, there's no way to promise it will work with any and every combination of utilities you might want to use. The more utilities activated, the more fragile the system becomes.

## The Automatic Proofreader

$18 \mathrm{VE}=\operatorname{PEEK}(772)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(773):$ LO $=43: H I=44:$ PRINT "\{CLR\}\{WHT\}AU TOMATIC PROOFREADER FOR ";
26 IF $V E=42364$ THEN PRINT"C-64"
30 IF $\mathrm{VE}=17165$ THEN $\mathrm{LO}=45: \mathrm{HI}=46$ : WAIT CLR:PRINT " 128 "
$40 \mathrm{SA}=(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{LO})+256$ * $\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))+6$ : FOR $J=S A$ TO $S A+166:$ READ B:POK E $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{B}: \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}+\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{NEXT}$
50 IF CH<>20570 THEN PRINT "*ERR OR* CHECK TYPING IN DATA STAT EMENTS": END
60 FOR $J=1$ TO 5: READ RE, LF, HF: RS $=S A+R E: H B=I N T(R S / 256): L B=R S-($ 256*HB)
$70 \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}+\mathrm{RF}+\mathrm{LE}+\mathrm{HF}:$ POKE $\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{LF}, \mathrm{LB}$ : POKE SA+HE,HB:NEXT
8 g IF CH<>22054 THEN PRINT "*ERR OR* RELOAD PROGRAM AND CHECK \{SPACE\}FINAL LINE": END
$9 \emptyset$ IF VE $=17165$ THEN POKE $S A+14,2$ 2: POKE SA $+18,23:$ POKESA $+29,224$ : POKESA $+139,224$
100 POKE SA +149 , PEEK ( 772 ): POKE $S$ A +150 , PEEK ( 773 ):PRINT "\{CLR\}P ROOFREADER ACTIVE"
110 SYS SA: POKE HI, PEEK (HI) +1 : PO KE (PEEK (LO) +256 * $\operatorname{PEEK}($ HI $))-1$, Ø: NEW
120 DATA $120,169,73,141,4,3,169,3$ $, 141,5,3,88,96,165,20,133,167$
130 DATA165,21,133,168,169,0,141 $, 0,255,162,31,181,199,157,227$ 140 DATA $3,202,16,248,169,19,32,2$ $10,255,169,18,32,210,255,160$
150 DATA0,132,180,132,176,136,23 $0,180,200,185,0,2,240,46,201$ 160 DATA $34,298,8,72,165,176,73,2$ $55,133,176,164,72,201,32,208$
176 DATA $7,165,176,208,3,104,208$, $226,104,166,186,24,165,167$
180 DATA $121,0,2,133,167,165,168$, $105,0,133,168,202,208,239,240$ 190 DATA262,165,167,69,168,72,41 $, 15,168,185,211,3,32,210,255$ 200 DATA104,74,74,74,74,168,185, 211,3,32,210,255,162,31,189 210 DATA $227,3,149,199,262,16,248$ ,169,146,32,216,255,76,86,137 220 DATA $65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72$, $74,75,77,80,81,82,83,88$
236 DATA $13,2,7,167,31,32,151,116$ ,117,151,128,129,167,136,137

# How to Type In COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs 

Each month, COMPUTE!'s Gazette publishes programs for the Commodore 128 and 64 . Each program is clearly marked by title and version. Be sure to type in the correct version for your machine. All 64 programs run on the 128 in 64 mode. Be sure to read the instructions in the corresponding article. This can save time and eliminate any questions which might arise after you begin typing.

We regularly publish two programs designed to make typing easier: The Automatic Proofreader, for BASIC programs, and MLX, for entering machine language programs.

When entering a BASIC program, be especially careful with DATA statements as they are extremely sensitive to errors. A mistyped number in a DATA statement can cause your machine to "lock up" (you'll have no control over the computer). If this happens, the only recourse is to turn your computer off and then on, erasing what was in memory. This could cause you to lose valuable data, so be sure to save a program before you run it. If your computer crashes, you can always reload the program and look for the error.


## Special Characters

Most of the programs listed in each issue contain special control characters. To facilitate typing in any programs from Gazette, use the following listing conventions.

The most common type of control characters in our listings appear as words within braces: $\{$ DOWN $\}$ means to press the cursor-down key; \{5 SPACES \} means to press the space bar five times.

To indicate that a key should be shifted (hold down the SHIFT key while pressing another key), the character is underlined. For example, $\underline{A}$ means hold down the SHIFT key and press A. You may see strange characters on your screen, but that's to be expected. If you find a number followed by an underlined key enclosed in braces (for example, $\{8 \underline{A}\}$ ), type the key as many times as indicated (in our example, enter eight shifted A's).

If a key is enclosed in special brackets, $\mathbb{K}$ 习, hold down the Commodore key (at the lower left corner of the keyboard) and press the indicated character.


Rarely, you'll see a single letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces. This can be entered on the Commodore 64 by pressing the CTRL key while typing the letter in braces. For example, $\{A\}$ means to press CTRL-A.

## The Quote Mode

Although you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys, often a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control. This is seen in examples such as \{LEFT\} and \{HOME in the program listings. The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is the quote mode.

Once you press the quote key, you're in quote mode. This mode can be confusing if you mistype a character and cursor left to change it. You'll see a graphics symbol for cursor left. In this case, you can use the DEL key to back up and edit the line. Type another quotation mark and you're out of quote mode. If things really get confusing, you can exit quote mode simply by pressing RETURN. Then just cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it.


For Commodore 64 Only

| [ ${ }^{1}$ ] | COMMODORE | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [2] | COMMODORE | 2 |
| [3] | COMMODORE | 3 |
| [4] | COMMODORE | 4 |
| [5] | COMMODORE | 5 |
| [6] | COMMODORE | 6 |
| [7] | COMMODORE | 7 |
| [8] | COMMODORE | 8 |

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# M Machine Language Entry Program for Commodore 64 

Ottlis R. Cowper

MLX is a labor-saving utility that allows almost fail-safe entry of Commodore 64 machine language programs.

Type in and save some copies of MLX you'll want to use it to enter future ML programs from COMPUTE!'s Gazette. When you're ready to enter an ML program, load and run MLX. It asks you for a starting address and an ending address. These addresses appear in the article accompanying the MLX-format program listing you're typing.

If you're unfamiliar with machine language, the addresses (and all other values you enter in MLX) may appear strange. Instead of the usual decimal numbers you're accustomed to, these numbers are in hexadecimal-a base 16 numbering system commonly used by ML programmers. Hexadecimal-hex for short-includes the numerals $0-9$ and the letters $A-F$. But even if you know nothing about ML or hex, you should have no trouble using MLX.

After you've entered the starting and ending addresses, you'll be offered the option of clearing the workspace. Choose this option if you're starting to enter a new listing. If you're continuing a listing that's partially typed from a previous session, don't choose this option.

A functions menu will appear. The first option in the menu is Enter Data. If you're just starting to type in a program, pick this. Press the E key and type the first number in the first line of the program listing. If you've already typed in part of a program, type the line number where you stopped typing at the end of the previous session (be sure to load the partially completed program before you resume entry). In any case, make sure the address you enter corresponds to the address of a line in the listing you are entering. Otherwise, you'll be unable to enter the data correctly. If you pressed E by mistake, you can return to the command menu by pressing RETURN alone when asked for the address. (You can get back to the menu from most options by pressing RETURN with no other input.)

## Entering a Listing

Once you're in Enter mode, MLX prints the address for each program line for you. You then type in all nine numbers on that line, beginning with the first two-digit number after the colon (:). Each line represents eight data bytes and a checksum. Although an MLX-format
listing appears similar to the "hex dump" listings from a machine language monitor program, the extra checksum number on the end allows MLX to check your typing.

When you enter a line, MLX recalculates the checksum from the eight bytes and the address and compares this value to the number from the ninth column. If the values match, you'll hear a bell tone, the data will be added to the workspace area, and the prompt for the next line of data will appear. But if MLX detects a typing error, you'll hear a low buzz and see an error message. The line will then be redisplayed for editing.

## Invalid Characters Banned

Only a few keys are active while you're entering data, so you may have to unlearn some habits. You do not type spaces between the columns; MLX automatically inserts these for you. You do not press RETURN after typing the last number in a line; MLX automatically enters and checks the line after you type the last digit.

Only the numerals 0-9 and the letters $A-F$ can be entered. If you press any other key (with some exceptions noted below), you'll hear a warning buzz. To simplify typing, a numeric keypad function is included. The keypad is active only while entering data. Addresses must be entered with the normal letter and number keys. The figure below shows the keypad configuration.


MLX checks for transposed characters. If you're supposed to type in AO and instead enter 0 A, MLX will catch your mistake. There is one error that can slip past MLX: Because of the checksum formula used, MLX won't notice if you accidentally type FF in place of 00 , and vice versa. And there's a very
slim chance that you could garble a line and still end up with a combination of characters that adds up to the proper checksum. However, these mistakes should not occur if you take reasonable care while entering data.

## Editing Features

To correct typing mistakes before finishing a line, use the INST/DEL key to delete the character to the left of the cursor. If you mess up a line badly, press CLR/HOME to start the line over. The RETURN key is also active, but only before any data is typed on a line. Pressing RETURN at this point returns you to the command menu. After you type a character, MLX disables RETURN until the cursor returns to the start of a line. Remember, press CLR/HOME to quickly get to a linenumber prompt.

To make corrections in a line that MLX has redisplayed for editing, compare the line on the screen with the one printed in the listing and then move the cursor to the mistake and type the correct key. The cursor-left and -right keys provide the normal cursor controls. (The INST/DEL key now works as an alternative cursor-left key.) You cannot move left beyond the first character in the line. If you try to move beyond the rightmost character, you'll reenter the line. During editing, RETURN is active; pressing it tells MLX to recheck the line. You can press the CLR/HOME key to clear the entire line if you want to start from scratch or if you want to get to a line-number prompt to use RETURN to get back to the menu.

## Display Data

The second menu choice, Display Data, examines memory and shows the contents in the same format as the program listing (including the checksum). When you press D, MLX asks you for a starting address. Be sure that the starting address you give corresponds to a line number in the listing. Otherwise, the checksum display will be meaningless. MLX displays program lines until it reaches the end of the program, at which point the menu is redisplayed. You can pause the display by pressing the space bar. (MLX finishes printing the current line before halting.) Press the space bar again to restart the display. To break out of the display and get back to the menu before the ending address is reached, press RETURN.

## Other Menu Options

Two more menu selections let you save programs and load them back into the computer．These are Save File and Load File．When you press S or L，MLX asks you for the filename．You＇ll then be asked to press either D or $T$ to select disk or tape．

You＇ll notice the disk drive starting and stopping several times during a load or save．This is normal behavior． MLX opens and reads from or writes to the file instead of using the usual LOAD and SAVE commands．Also note that the drive prefix 0 ：is added to the file－ name（line 750 ），so this should not be included when entering the name．This also precludes the use of＠for save－ with－replace，so be sure to give each version saved a different name．

Remember that MLX saves the en－ tire workspace area from the starting address to the ending address，so the save or load may take longer than you might expect if you＇ve entered only a small amount of data from a long list－ ing．When you＇re saving a partially completed listing，make sure to note the address where you stopped typing．

MLX reports the standard disk or tape error messages if any problems are detected during the save or load．It also has three special load error messages： INCORRECT STARTING ADDRESS， which means the file you＇re trying to load does not have the starting address you specified when you ran MLX； LOAD ENDED AT address，which means the file you＇re trying to load ends before the ending address you specified when you started MLX；and TRUNCATED AT ENDING ADDRESS， which means the file you＇re trying to load extends beyond the ending ad－ dress you specified when you started MLX．If you see one of these messages and feel certain that you＇ve loaded the right file，exit and rerun MLX，being careful to enter the correct starting and ending addresses．

The Quit menu option has the ob－ vious effect－it stops MLX and enters BASIC．The RUN／STOP key is dis－ abled，so the Q option lets you exit the program without turning off the com－ puter．（Of course，RUN／STOP－ RESTORE also gets you out．）You＇ll be asked for verification；press $Y$ to exit to BASIC，or press any other key to return to the menu．After quitting，you can type RUN again and reenter MLX with－ out losing your data，as long as you don＇t use the Clear Workspace option．

## The Finished Product

When you＇ve finished typing all the data for an ML program and saved your work，you＇re ready for the results．Refer to the corresponding article for details on loading and running the program．

## An Ounce of Prevention

By the time you＇ve finished typing in the data for a long ML program，you may have several hours invested in the project．Don＇t take chances－use The Automatic Proofreader to type the new MLX，and then test your copy thorough－ ly before first using it to enter any sig－ nificant amount of data．Make sure all the menu options work as they should． Enter fragments of the program starting at several different addresses；then use the display option to verify that the data has been entered correctly．And be sure to test the save and load options several times to ensure that you can re－ call your work from disk or tape．

## 64 MLX

EK 100 POKE $56,50: C L R: D I M$ INS，I， $J, A, B, A S, B \$, A(7), N \$$
DM $110 \mathrm{C} 4=48: C 6=16: C 7=7: Z 2=2: Z 4=$ $254: Z 5=255: Z 6=256: Z 7=127$
CJ $120 \mathrm{EA}=\operatorname{PEEK}(45)+26 * \operatorname{PEEK}(46): \mathrm{B}$ S＝PEEK（55）＋Z 6＊PEEK（56）：H\＄ ＝＂ø123456789ABCDEF＂
SB 130 RS＝CHRS（13）：LS＝＂\｛LEET\}": $S$ $S=" \quad ": D S=C H R S(2 \theta): Z S=C H R S$ （ 0$):$ T $\$=$＂$\{13$ RIGHT $\} "$
CQ $140 \quad$ SD＝54272：FOR $\quad I=S D \quad$ TO $\quad S D+2$ 3：POKE I， $8:$ NEXT：POKE $S D+2$ 4，15：POKE 788，52
EC 150 PRINT＂（CLR\} "CHRS (142) CHRS （8）：POKE $53280,15:$ POKE 53 281，15
EJ 160 PRINT TS＂\｛RED\} \{RVS \}
（ 2 SPACES $\}\{8$ e $\}\{2$ SPACES $\}$ ＂SPC（28）＂$\{2$ SPACES $\}\{O F E\}$ \｛BLU\} MLX II \{RED\}\{RVS\} （2 SPACES \}"SPC (28)" （12 SPACES）\｛BLU\}"
FR 179 PRINT＂$\{3$ DOWN \} $\{3$ SPACES \}C OMPUTE！＇S MACHINE LANGUAG E EDITOR\｛3 DOWN \}"
JB 189 PRINT＂（BLK）STARTING ADDRE SS \｛4\}";:GOSUB360:SA=AD:GO SUB1040：IF F THEN180
GF 190 PRINT＂$\{$ BLK $\}\{2$ SPACES \}ENDI NG ADDRESS $\{4\}^{\prime \prime} ;:$ GOSUB 300 ： $E A=A D: G O S U B 1030: I F$ F THEN $19 \sigma$
KR 200 INPUT＂$\{3$ DOWN\} \{BLK \}CLEAR \｛SPACE\} WORKSPACE $[\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}]\{4\}$ ＂；AS：IF LEFTS（AS，1）＜＞＂Y＂T HEN22 $\varnothing$
PG 210 PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN\} \{BLU \}WORKIN G．．．＂；：FORI＝BS TO BS $+\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{S}$ $A+7:$ POKE $I, ~ \varnothing: N E X T: P R I N T " D$ ONE＂
DR 220 PRINTTAB（1 $\sigma$ ）＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ \｛BLK\}\{RVS\} MLX COMMAND ME NU \｛DOWN\}\{4\}":PRINT T\$" \｛RVS\}E\{OFF\}NTER DATA"
BD 230 PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}D\{OFF\}ISPLA Y DATA＂：PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}L \｛OEF\}OAD FILE"
JS 240 PRINT T\＄＂\｛RVS\}S\{OFE\}AVE F ILE＂：PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}Q\{OFF\} UIT \｛ 2 DOWN \} \{BLK\}"
JH 258 GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN250
HK $260 \quad \mathrm{~A}=\varnothing:$ FOR $I=1$ TO $5: I F \quad A S=M I$ DS（＂EDLSQ＂，I，1）THEN A＝I：I $=5$
FD 270 NEXT：ON A GOTO420，610，690 ， 700,280 ：GOSUB1060：GOTO25 $\theta$
EJ 280 PRINT＂\｛RVS\} QUIT ":INPUT" \｛DOWN\}\{4\}ARE YOU SURE [Y/ N］＂；AS：IF LEFTS（AS，1）＜＞＂Y ＂THEN22の

EM 290 POKE $S D+24,0: E N D$
JX $30 \varnothing$ IN $\$=N S: A D=\emptyset: I N P U T I N S: I F L E$ N（IN\＄）＜＞4THENRETURN
$\mathrm{KF} 310 \mathrm{~B} S=\mathrm{INS}: \operatorname{GOSUB} 320: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{M}$ IDS（INS，3）：GOSUB $320: A D=A D$ ＊256＋A：RETURN
PP $320 \quad A=\emptyset: F O R \quad J=1$ TO $2: A S=M I D S($ $B S, J, 1): B=A S C(A S)-C 4+(A S>$ ＂（＂）＊C7：A＝A＊C6＋B
JA 330 IF $B<\emptyset$ OR $B>15$ THEN $A D=\emptyset:$ $A=-1: J=2$
GX 340 NEXT：RETURN
$\mathrm{CH} 350 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{C} 6):$ PRINT MIDS（HS $, \mathrm{B}+1,1) ;: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B} * \mathrm{C} 6:$ PRINT M IDS（HS $, \mathrm{B}+1,1$ ）；：RETURN
RR 360 A $=$ INT $(A D / Z 6):$ GOSUB $350: A \approx A$ D－A＊Z6：GOSUB350：PRINT＂：＂；
BE $370 \quad C K=1 N T(A D / Z 6): C K=A D-24 * C K$ ＋Z5＊（CK＞Z7）：GOTO39＠
PX $389 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK} * \mathrm{Z} 2+\mathrm{Z} 5^{*}(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 7)+\mathrm{A}$
JC $390 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z} 5$＊$(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 5):$ RETURN
QS 400 PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}$ STARTING AT $\{4\}^{\prime \prime} ;: G O S U B 300: I F$ INS $\langle>N S$ THEN GOSUB1030：IF F THEN 400
EX $41 \sigma$ RETURN
HD 420 PRINT＂\｛RVS\} ENTER DATA ": GOSUB40日：IF INS＝N\＄THEN22 0
JK 430 OPEN 3,3 ：PRINT
SK 440 POKE 198， 0 ：GOSUB $360:$ IE F T HEN PRINT INS：PRINT＂\｛UP\} （ 5 RIGHT $\}$＂；
GC 450 FOR $I=\emptyset$ TO 24 STEP $3: B \$=S$ \＄：FOR $J=1$ TO 2：IF F THEN \｛SPACE\}B $\$=M I D S(I N \$, I+J, 1$ ）
HA 460 PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$＂BSLS；：IF I $<24$ THEN PRINT＂\｛OFE\}";
HD 478 GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN 478
EK 480 IF（AS＞＂／＂ANDAS〈＂：＂）OR（AS＞ ＂＠＂ANDAS＜＂G＂）THEN54
GS $485 \mathrm{~A}=-\left(\mathrm{A} S=" M^{\prime \prime}\right)-2$＊$(A S=", ")-$ 3 $^{*}$ （ $\mathrm{A} S==^{\prime \prime} .{ }^{\prime \prime}$ ）$-4^{*}\left(\mathrm{AS}={ }^{\prime \prime} /{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)-$ 5＊$^{*}$（AS $=" J ")-6^{*}(A S=" K ")$
FX $486 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-7^{*}\left(\mathrm{AS}=\mathrm{\prime} \mathrm{\prime} \mathrm{~L}^{\prime \prime}\right)-8^{\star}\left(\mathrm{AS}={ }^{\prime \prime}\right.$ ：＂） $-9 *\left(A S=" U^{\prime \prime}\right)-10^{*}(A S=" I ")-1$ 1＊（AS＝＂O＂）－12＊（AS＝＂P＂）
$C M 487 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-13^{*}(\mathrm{AS}=\mathrm{SS}): \mathrm{IF}$ A THEN （SPACE）AS＝MIDS（＂ABCD123E4 56Fg＂，A，1）：GOTO 540
MP 490 IF AS＝RS AND（ $(\mathrm{I}=\varnothing)$ AND $(\mathrm{J}=1$ ）OR F）THEN PRINT BS；：$J=2$ ： NEXT：I＝24：GOTO 550
KC 50日 IF AS＝＂ （HOME\}" THEN PRINT BS：$J=2: N E X T: I=24: N E X T: E=$ B：GOTO 448
MX 510 IF（AS＝＂\｛RIGHT\}") ANDE THEN PRINT BSLS；：GOTO54日
GK 520 IF AS＜＞LS AND AS＜＞DS OR（ $\mathrm{I}=\emptyset)$ AND $(\mathrm{J}=1)$ ）THEN GOSUBI $\emptyset$ 60：GOTO470
HG 530 AS＝LS＋S\＄＋LS：PRINT BSLS；：J $=2-J: I F ~ J ~ T H E N ~ P R I N T ~ L S ;: ~$ $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-3$
QS 540 PRINT AS；：NEXT J：PRINT SS
PM 550 NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂$\{$ UP\}
（ 5 RIGHT $\}^{\prime \prime} ;:$ INPUT \＃3，INS：I E INS＝NS THEN CLOSE 3：GOTO 220
QC 560 FOR $I=1$ TO 25 STEP 3：BS＝MI DS（INS，I）：GOSUB 320 ：IF I＜2 5 THEN GOSUB38日：A $(1 / 3)=A$
PK $57 \emptyset$ NEXT：IF $A<>C K$ THEN GOSUB 1 Ø60：PRINT＂$\{$ BLK \} \{RVS\} ERRO R：REENTER LINE $\{4\}^{\prime \prime}: \mathrm{F}=1$ ： GOTO440
HJ 580 GOSUB1880：B＝BS＋AD－SA：FOR $\{$ SPACE $]=0$ TO 7：POKE $B+I$ ， A（I）：NEXT
QQ $590 \quad A D=A D+8$ ：IF $A D>E A$ THEN CLO SE 3：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{BLU\}** E ND OF ENTRY＊＊\｛BLK\} \｛2 DOWN \}":GOTO 796

QA 610 PRINT＂（CLR）\｛DOWN\} \{RVS\} DI SPLAY DATA＂：GOSUB400：IF （SPACE）INS $=$ NS THEN228
RJ 620 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} \{BLU\}PRESS: \｛RVS\}SPACE \{OFE\} TO PAUSE, \｛RVS\}RETURN\{OFE\} TO BREA K\｛4\}\{DOWN\}"
KS 630 GOSUB $360: B=B S+A D-S A: F O R I=$ BTO $\mathrm{B}+7$ ： $\mathrm{A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{I})$ ：GOSUB 35 0：GOSUB380：PRINT S\＄；
CC 640 NEXT：PRINT＂$\{\text { RVS }\}^{\prime \prime} ;: A=C K: G$ OSUB350：PRINT
KH $650 \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8$ ：IF $\mathrm{AD}>\mathrm{EA}$ THEN PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}\{B L U\} * *$ END 0 F DATA＊＊＂：GOTO 220
KC 660 GET AS：IF AS＝RS THEN GOSU B1080：GOTO228
EQ 678 IF $A S=S \$$ THEN $F=F+1$ ：GOSUB 108
AD 680 ONFGOTO $630,660,630$
CM 690 PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }}$（RVS）LOAD DA TA＂：OP＝1：GOTO71 6
PC 700 PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\} \{RVS \} SAVE FI LE＂：OP＝$\varnothing$
RX 710 INS＝NS：INPUT＂\｛DOWN\}FILENA ME\｛4\}"; INS:IE INS=NS THEN 220
PR 720 F＝ 0 ：PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} (BLK \}
\｛RVS\}T\{OEF\}APE OR (RVS)D \｛OFE\}ISK: \{4\}";
EP 730 GET AS：IF AS＝＂T＂THEN PRIN T＂T（DOWN ${ }^{\text {＂}: \text { GOTO88 }}$
HQ 740 IF AS $\langle>$＂D＂THEN730
HH 750 PRINT＂D\｛DOWN\}": OPEN15,8,1 5，＂IQ：＂：B＝EA－SA：INS＝＂ $0: "+$ INS：IF OP THEN810
SQ 760 OPEN $1,8,8$, INS $+", P, W^{\prime \prime}: G O S$ UB860：IF A THEN226
FJ 770 AH＝INT $(S A / 256): A L=S A-(A H * *$ 256）：PRINT \＃1，CHRS（AL）；CHR S（AH）；
PE $78 \emptyset$ FOR $\mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ TO B：PRINT\＃1，CHRS

## （PEEK（BS＋I））；：IF ST THEN8

 ØロFC 790 NEXT：CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOTO9 40
GS 800 GOSUB1 060 ：PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} \｛BLK\}ERROR DURING SAVE: $\{4\}^{\prime \prime}$ ：GOSUB860：GOTO220
MA 810 OPEN $1,8,8$, INS＋＂，P，$R^{\prime \prime}: G O S$ UB860：IF A THEN 220
GE 820 GET\＃1，AS，BS：AD＝ASC（AS＋2S） $+256 * A S C(B S+Z S): I F \quad A D<>S A$ THEN $E=1$ ：GOTO85 6
RX 830 FOR $I=0$ TO B：GET\＃1，AS：POK E BS $+I, \operatorname{ASC}(A S+Z S): I F(I<>B$ ）AND ST THEN $\mathrm{F}=2: A D=I: I=B$ FA 840 NEXT：IF $S T<>64$ THEN $F=3$
EQ 850 CLOSE1：CLOSE15：ON ABS $(F>0$ ）+1 GOTO96Ø，97＠
SA 860 INPUT $\$ 15$, A，AS：IF A THEN C LOSE 1：CLOSE15：GOSUB1060：P RINT＂\｛RVS\}ERROR: "AS
GQ 879 RETURN
EJ 880 POKE183，PEEK $(E A+2)$ ：POKE18 7，PEEK $(\mathrm{EA}+3)$ ：POKE188，PEEK $(\mathrm{FA}+4): \mathrm{IFOP}=\emptyset$ THEN $92 \emptyset$
HJ 890 SYS 63466：IF（PEEK（783）AND 1）THEN GOSUB1060：PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\} \{RVS\} FILE NOT EOUN D＂：GOTO69』
CS $906 \mathrm{AD}=\operatorname{PEEK}(829)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(836$ ）：IF $A D\langle>S A$ THEN $F=1$ ：GOTO 978
SC $910 \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(831)+256$＊PEEK（832） $-1: F=F-2^{*}(A<E A)-3^{*}(A>E A):$ $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{AD}: \mathrm{GOTO} 930$
KM $926 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{SA}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{EA}+1: \mathrm{GOSUB} 1010:$ POK E780，3：SYS 63338
JF $930 \quad \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1: \mathrm{GOSUB}$ 1010：ON OP GOTO950：SYS 63 591
AE 946 GOSUB108 0 ：PRINT＂$\{\mathrm{BLU}\}^{* *} \mathrm{~S}$ AVE COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOTO $22 \theta$

XP 950 POKE147， $0:$ SYS 63562：IF ST $>8$ THEN970
FR 960 GOSUB1080：PRINT＂$\{$ BLU $\} * *$ L OAD COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOTO 22 白 DP 970 GOSUB1060：PRINT＂$\{$ BLK $\}$ \｛RVS\}ERROR DURING LOAD: \｛DOWN\}\{4\}":ON F GOSUB98日, 999，1900：GOTO220
PP 980 PRINT＂INCORRECT STARTING \｛SPACE\}ADDRESS (";:GOSUB3 60：PRINT＂）＂：RETURN
GR 99ø PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT＂；：AD $=S A+A D: G O S U B 360:$ PRINT DS： RETURN
ED 1600 PRINT＂TRUNCATED AT ENDIN G ADDRESS＂：RETURN
RX $1010 \mathrm{AH}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{A}-(\mathrm{AH} * 2$ 56）：POKE193，AL：POKE194，A H
FF $1020 \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{B} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{B}-(\mathrm{AH} * 2$ 56）：POKE 174 ，AL：POKE 175 ，A H：RETURN
EX 1030 IF AD $\angle S A$ OR AD $>E A$ THEN1 $\theta$ 50
HA 1040 IF（AD＞511 AND $A D<40960) 0$ $\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{AD}>49151$ AND $\mathrm{AD}<53248)$ THEN GOSUB1日8 $1 \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{g}:$ RETUR N
HC 1050 NOSUB1日60：PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（RVS }}$ ）IN VALID ADDRESS \｛DOWN\} \｛BLK\}": $\mathrm{F}=1$ ：RETURN
AR 1060 POKE $S D+5,31$ ：POKE $S D+6,2$日8：POKE SD， 246 ：POKE SD +1 ，4：POKE SD＋4，33
DX 1870 FOR $S=1$ TO 10日：NEXT：GOTO 1090
PF 1080 POKE $S D+5,8:$ POKE $S D+6,24$ $\theta:$ POKE SD，$\varnothing:$ POKE SD $+1,9 \emptyset$ ：POKE SD＋4，17
AC 1090 FOR $S=1$ TO $100:$ NEXT：POKE SD $+4,0$ ：POKE SD， $0:$ POKE $S$

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# COMMODORE CLIPS 

## NEWS, NOTES, ANDNEW PRODUCTS

## Edited by Mickey McLean



## And They're Off!

Fast on the heels of its release of the popular sports simulation, Omni-Play Basketball, SportTime Computer Software (3187-G Airway Avenue, Costa Mesa, California 92626) has announced the availability of Omni-Play Horse Racing (\$34.95) for the Commodore 64.

Up to four players can compete, making computer wagers on 128 horses at each track. Before you make your bets, you can handicap each horse by studying sources that list each horse's performance in the last ten races and profiles of each jockey. You can also purchase tips from reliable and sometimes shady sources. Track conditions must also be taken into consideration. Tournament rules are determined by you. A joystick is required.

## Lights! Camera! Action! Arcade!

Coming soon to a Commodore 64 near you, the latest release from Hollywood. The most recent translation from the silver screen to the computer screen is Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade (\$29.95) from Lucasfilm Games. It's distributed by Electronic Arts (1820 Gateway Drive, San Mateo, California 94404).

This three-level arcade game follows the same plot as the movie. The game begins in 1912 in Utah, with the young Indy trying to rescue the Cross of Coronado from a gang of grave robbers. If you're successful in retrieving the cross, you must make your getaway by jumping from car to car of a circus train while dodging knives, fists, and circus animals.

In level 2, you'll find yourself in the Venetian catacombs where the Grail Knight's shield must be found. Obstacles to your quest include fireballs, rats, and crumbling masonry. Succeed and you'll get to scale the walls of the castle, Schloss Brunwald, while dodging searchlights, lightning bolts, and falling rocks. You must learn to use Indy's whip to swing from ledge to ledge searching for Indy's dad, Henry.

When you reach the interior of the castle, you're ready for level 3. As Indy, you must prowl the catwalks of a giant Zeppelin, looking for a crucial key to the Grail puzzle while punching out Nazis. If you can make your way through the maze and sabotage the alarm system, you'll move on to the final chal-lenge-the Grail Temple.

If you've seen the movie, you'll be familiar with the Temple's three trials. Your challenge is to survive and reach the Holy Grail before Henry's heart beats its last. Your score increases with every hazard dodged, valuable object found, and enemy defeated.

The Action Game features music from the movie and game graphics based on movie stills. Lucasfilm was also careful to capture Indy's walk.

## Tax Time

The 1989 version of Tax Master 20 (\$32) has been released by Master Software (6 Hillery Court, Randallstown, Maryland 21133). This Federal Income Tax preparation program covers all new tax laws and guides you through Forms 1040 and 4562, and Schedules A-F. Tax Master features built-in tax tables and can perform all calculations, figuring your tax automatically. It can also transfer results from one tax form to another.

Other features include a built-in calculator that can be accessed at any point in the program. The calculator's results can be transferred directly to the line of the tax form that you're working on.

The menu-driven program allows all data to be stored to and retrieved from disk, so that you can update a preliminary estimate as more information, such as W-2 forms and bank interest statements, becomes available. A file-coding system built into the program allows data for several taxpayers to be stored on one disk. Data from all forms can be either displayed onscreen or printed out.

## RAM Up to 128K

Brown Boxes (26 Concord Road, Bedford, Massachusetts 01730) has introduced the QBB-B (\$119), a batterybacked cartridge enhancement for the 64 and 128. If you own the 64 K Quick Brown Box, this 64 K cartridge allows you to upgrade to 128 K of program and data capability that remains intact even after the computer is turned off.

The QBB-B is the same size as the QBB and can be run on an extender card. Software included with the package makes the pair of cartridges appear and act as one contiguous 128 K cartridge. The pair of cartridges can be set to operate in 64 or full 128 mode.

Brown Boxes is offering $\$ 20$ off or a free Aprospand 64 extender card if the QBB-B is purchased with a regular 64 K QBB.

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## PROFESSOR X KIDNAPPED! X-MEN RUSH TO RESCUE!

## Famous Mutant Telepath Feared Captured By Arch-Nemesis Magneto and Evil Genius Arcade

NEW YORK, NY (MP) - Professor Charles Xavier, founder of the worldrenowned mutant crime-fighting group known as the X-Men, has been kidnapped by his arch-rival Magneto, according to unconfirmed reports. "Professor X," as he is commonly known, is reportedly being held in Murderworld, a lethal amusement park of terror designed by the evil genius Arcade.

Although the X-Men refuse to comment on the rumor, sources close to the group claim that Magneto, the mutant master of magnetism, has abducted Xavier in an attempt to lure the X-Men to Murderworld. A source wishing not to be identified also stated that six of the most powerful X-Men - Cyclops, Storm, Wolverine, Colossus, Nightcrawler and Dazzler - are preparing a rescue effort.

But according to Chief of Police F.J. Seremet, infiltrating Murderworld is no easy task. "Arcade designed Murderworld as an assassination tool, and he's fortified it with more traps and tricks than you can imagine," he said. "But' the most dangerous part of Murderworld is the Fun House, and I'd bet

## my life that's where the Professor is."

Seremet refused to confirm the rumor that Magneto and Arcade have also enlisted the aid of other evil mutants in their attempt to destroy the X-Men. Among the Super Villains said to be involved in the Villains said to be involved in the Murderworld plot
are Blob, the Silver Samurai, the White Queen, Nimrod and Avalanche. The mutant-hunting Sentinels are also allegedly under Magneto's control.
"If those evil mutants are a part of this, there's going to be madness in Murderworld," Seremet said. "Not only are the X-Men going to have to deal with all of Arcade's dangerous tricks and obstacles, but they're going to be fighting other evil mutants at every turn. The only chance they've got is if the group can make successful use of each member's individual powers. If just one of the X-Men dies, though, it's all over.'

Not much is known about Murderworld or its Fun House "attraction." Arcade himself, however, in a rare interview granted recently to Super Villain Quarterly, revealed that the Fun House consists of over 25 individual levels and about 500 rooms - most of them
packed with surprises for the unwary Surviving the Fun House, he said, requires extreme resourcefulness, ingenuity, and not a little courage and imagination.
"It's the ultimate challenge," Arcade said in the article. "I dare anyone to conquer it."


Although the X-Men refuse to acknowledge that a rescue attempt is being mounted, the Medalist Monitor has obtained these exclusive photographs of several members of the group battling Magneto's allies. It is also belleved that Professor X (below left) has communicated telepathically with his team at teast once.


## Who Are The X-Men?

The X-Men are mutants born with strange powers that separate them from "normal" human beings. Their exploits have been chronicled in Marvel Comics since 1963. Here is a list of the six X-Men believed to be undertaking the rescue of Professor Xavier.

Cyclops The leader of the X-Men. His eyes release concentrated blasts of pure energy. Storm Can control the weather itself, from driving rain to searing bolts of lightning. Wolverine A mutant fighting machine with adamantium claws that can shred steel. Colossus Can turn his skin into organic steel at will.
Nighterawler His misshapen body provides uncanny dexterity and climbing abilities. He can Dazzler $\begin{aligned} & \text { also teleport anywhere instantly. } \\ & \text { Transforms sonic vibrations into awesome beams of focused light. }\end{aligned}$



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